

No. 3014.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, and SCULPTURE.—**OPEN FREE** from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in August.

Cards for Private Days and for Students to be obtained of the Curator, at the Museum.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at ABERDEEN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 9.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR LYON PLAYFAIR, K.C.B. M.P. F.R.S. LL.D. F.R.S.E. and F.R.C.S.
NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORS of MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by the Organizing Committee for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing justice to the several Communications, that each Author should prepare an Abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and the Council request that he will send it, together with the original Memoir, by book post, on or before August 12, addressed thus:—General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W. For Section.... Authors who comply with this request, and whose Papers are accepted, will be furnished, before the Meeting, with printed copies of their Reports and Abstracts. If it should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

Reports on the Progress of Science, and of Researches entrusted to Individuals or Committees, must be forwarded to the Secretaries, for presentation to the Organizing Committee, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Annual Meeting. No Report, Paper, or Abstract can be inserted in the Report of the Association unless it is in the hands of the Secretary before the conclusion of the Meeting.
T. G. BONNEY, Secretary.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

ACCELERATION IN PROMOTION OF NEW MEMBERS.
The Council have resolved to offer all Associates enrolled prior to April 1885, the option of at once becoming Subscribers. Persons who now enter themselves sufficiently early as Associates, may become Second Subscribers in time to receive the Second Annual Publications in 1886, and possibly in 1885.
DOUGLAS H. GORDON, Secretary.
24, Old Bond-street, W., May, 1885.

MANCHESTER CORPORATION ART GALLERY.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on FRIDAY, September 4th. The sum of 2,000, with net profits arising from Exhibitions, is spent annually by the Corporation upon the purchase of Pictures. Works from London will be forwarded by the Fine-Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, W., if delivered to them on August 12, 2d, or 4th. Special arrangements will be made for receiving Pictures from the Metropolitan Galleries. The Committee will this year have the assistance of Phil. R. Morris, Esq., A.R.A., in the hanging of the Pictures.
JOSEPH HEHON, Town Clerk.

THE BOSTON EXHIBITION, 1885.

THE EXHIBITION of ENGLISH WATER COLOURS and WORKS in BLACK and WHITE to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, under the management of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, will OPEN in OCTOBER NEXT. Drawings by Members of the Royal Water-Colour Society and the Royal Institute will be received and dispatched from their respective Galleries. Other drawings will be received at the Dudley Gallery, Regent-street, Piccadilly, on the 5th and 6th of AUGUST NEXT. Regulations can be obtained on application.
HENRY BLACKBURN, Hon Sec.
105, Victoria-street, Westminster.

'EXPECTATIONS'.—An Etching of this very popular Picture, by Mr. Alma Tadema, now exhibiting at the Grosvenor Gallery, will shortly be PUBLISHED by the FINE-ART SOCIETY. A completed PROOF is NOW ON VIEW at 148, New Bond-street, W.

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LECTURES.—Dr. CLARKE ROBINSON, Author of 'Our Early English Literature,' University Durham, is arranging with Literati and other Societies for his PUBLIC LECTURES. Syllabus (sent free) includes Our Anglo-Saxon Literature, Bedwulf, England's Earliest Poet, 'Fleur de Quene,' Byron, 'Song of Roland,' Nibelungen Lied, Credo of our Teuton Fathers, &c.
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TO PUBLISHERS.—The post of GENERAL MANAGER in the house of CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, will become VACANT on the 31st of December next, by the retirement of Mr. Robert Turner, who will remain one of the Directors of the Company.

Applications (which will be regarded as strictly confidential) are invited from Gentlemen of high standing in the Trade, who must possess wide experience and thorough technical knowledge. If considered necessary the taking over of an existing business would not present an obstacle.

Letters, with full details, to be addressed, marked Private, to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C.

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The Management Committee of the BRUNNER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY at NORTHWICH, Cheshire, are prepared to receive applications from persons competent to fill the Office of CHIEF LIBRARIAN. The Salary will be £50 per annum, with a residence in the library, gas and coals being provided by the Committee. The Population of the Town and District is estimated at 15,000. Applications in candidates' own handwriting, stating age, whether married or single, and present or previous employment as a Librarian, will be received, addressed to me at my Office, and endorsed 'Application for Librarian,' up to Wednesday, the 13th August next.

By Order of the Committee, JAMES COWLEY, Clerk, Board Office, Northwich, 23rd July, 1885.

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THE OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—Prof. GAMGEE being about to commence practice as a Physician in the South of England, the CHAIR of PHYSIOLOGY will shortly be VACANT. A detailed statement of the terms and conditions of the Office will be ready about the end of September, and may then be obtained from Dr. GAZEMWOOD, the Principal of the College.
HENRY W. M. HOLDER, Registrar.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The WINTER SESSION will OPEN on THURSDAY, October 1st, with an introductory Address by Dr. J. K. FOWLER, M.A.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885.

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LITERATURE

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- The Law Forbids.* By Katharine King. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)
Entangled. By E. Fairfax Byrrne. 3 vols. (Same publishers.)
Camilla's Girlhood. By Linda Villari. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)
The Life of Thomas Wanless, Peasant. (Manchester, Dale.)

MISS KING has written an interesting story, charged unfortunately, as so much fiction is, with a purpose. The gilding or sugar which surrounds the pill is in this instance so disproportionate to the nauseousness of the drug administered, that it would be captious to complain of the doubtful moral inculcated. Mr. Brewster, the hero, is an old young man of some forty winters. He is cursed with a small independence, and being a gentleman and a judge of horses, he is welcomed as a kind of honorary adviser to two neighbouring squires, Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Treherne. He selects the stud, and escorts the ladies in the hunting-field. A long and intimate relation in this capacity with pretty Jennie Mortimer has warmed his honest heart with the most devoted passion. But he feels himself handicapped by age, and discouraged by the reception his hints receive from the worthy, but worldly mother of his heroine. Anxious to crush his too rebellious feelings, he takes the opportunity afforded him by the death of his friend Treherne and marrying Jennie's aunt, who has long regarded him as the silent victim of an unrequited passion for herself. He thereby acquires the widow's country seat and property, but his comfort is destroyed by the furious devotion and jealousy of the widow herself. At first the poor lady, whose position is pathetically described, directs her suspicion against two charming daughters of a farmer at whose house Mr. Brewster spends an unconscionable portion of his time. When her eyes are opened to the true state of his affections, and a fierce display of jealousy has also revealed the position to the hitherto unconscious Jennie, the phrase that "relations are strained" but feebly expresses the catastrophe. Then Mrs. Brewster dies, and after a good deal of self-torture

on both sides the principal actors betake themselves for consolation to America. The success of this polemic would have been enhanced had the complication come about in some more fateful way. The silly conduct of the hero in marrying the aunt in order to cure himself of his love for the niece deprives him of any claim to sympathy. Bee and Robin Reese, the farmer's daughters, are fresh and natural, and their portion of the tale is much the most interesting. The naïve and admirable courtship of Jemmy Despard and Robin is the best thing in the book, and Bee's matter-of-fact annexation of her sister's wooer when she finds the fascinating Brewster to be beyond her reach is also natural. There is much interest in the story, though it fails from the moral point of view.

'Entangled' is above the average. Miss Byrrne's abilities are better than those of most women who supply the novel market; she has a larger stock of information, and considerably more power and discrimination in using it. But the very natural temptation to give sure proof of these qualifications is somewhat too strong for her, and her book suffers proportionately. It is wanting in simplicity and in humour. The characters are apt to be too sententious in conversation, and rather constrained in manner. The author seems to have taken too grave an interest in the principal figures, paying more attention to their aims than to their personality. Consequently the best characters are to be found among the supernumeraries—smaller people who can afford to be natural. The story loses something by not being commenced early enough; there is too much of what Miss Byrrne calls prelude. On the other hand, the book has the not very common merit of improving as it goes on. Towards the end it exhibits a good deal of graphic skill; and in several places there is evidence of pathetic power.

In her bright and pleasant story *Madame Villari* avails herself of the experience of a double nationality to blend strongly contrasted effects, and carries her readers from the shores of the Thames to those of the Lake of Garda, and from English home life and surroundings to the presence of Mazzini, "the Chief," and the byways of conspiracy, with enviable facility. She writes in a straightforward and unaffected style, which makes her story satisfactory reading. Of late years the novel-reader who does not crave for full-flavoured and highly spiced literary fare has been rather apt to "decline with thanks" whenever the dish set before him was garnished with Italian castles, chestnuts, maize fields, vineyards, and villas, after the fashion of another lady novelist who need not here be named. *Madame Villari* is to be thanked for showing that these ingredients can be combined with a story that offends neither our good taste nor our moral sense. The chief fault of '*Camilla's Girlhood*' is that it is a trifle overburdened with characters, and the author is rather too fond of letting us see bits of threads which are never followed up, and seem to have no part in the structure of the fabric. For example, what was the cause of Miss Lonsdale's sudden emotion on first meeting *Camilla*? There is a hint of some tender relations in old days between the elder lady and the girl's father, but nothing of the kind appears

elsewhere, nor has the suggestion any bearing whatever that we can discover upon the story. The author may know all about it, but as it stands she has said too much or too little. It is worth while to point this out, because it is a pity that a well-imagined story should suffer through faults in the manner of telling it.

'The Life of Thomas Wanless' is a socialist and republican polemic. It is not, therefore, necessary to criticize the fairness or good taste of the attacks on the Church and the squires which it embodies. Those who know the country know that the Rev. Josiah Codling is as little the type of an English clergyman as the seducer of Sally Wanless is a fair specimen of an English squire. Yet there is no denying that the life of an agricultural labourer at the beginning of the century was extremely hard; that such a career of misfortune as Wanless underwent is possible, though not probable; and that the sentiments of his class as to their richer neighbours are very much, at least in many districts, the same as are put into his mouth by the anonymous author. The hero, apparently expressing the writer's views, holds that "church lands were taken from the poor by chicanery and greed," that wars of aggression in modern times are due to the institution of monarchy, that "the people" have no interest in the maintenance or defence of the empire, and that they would somehow be better off if they could pull down the classes above them. Wanless's story, such as it is, is told with much power. In a literary point of view more moderation in speaking of "parsons" and "aristocrats" would have added to its force; but these outbursts of invective are probably intended to serve a purpose with readers whose literary taste is not much educated. It is, probably, not, from the writer's standpoint, a bad electioneering move to publish on the eve of the new franchise coming into operation a work which recounts how a labouring man was brutally beaten by farmers; how he was condemned to hard labour for rabbit stealing from a bench of interested J. P.s; how one son was carried off to the wars and others were compelled to emigrate; how his daughter was seduced and deserted by the squire of the parish, who also debauched the parson's daughter and drove her to suicide; how he went to seek his child and found her a prostitute on the streets; and how, through it all, he was an exemplary and Christian man. This is a sensational story; but the object of the writer is political rather than literary, and criticism of it hardly comes within the scope of this journal.

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“He was a blacksmith by trade.....He stuck to his claim, and one day struck gold. In a short time he was in receipt of 500*l.* a day, and continued at that for a very long while. I do not think any one, not even himself, ever knew exactly how much he was worth.....But he never did any good. He taught himself to read and write; took to wild speculations in other mines, in race-horses, in wheat, in everything; drank like a fish; and finally completed his downward career by becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly in Brisbane, and his bankruptcy appeared a short time ago in the *London Times*.”

As coal of the best quality is easily won and is of unlimited quantity, and as iron, copper, tin, and other minerals are found in profusion, it may be hoped that regular work may be productive of more permanent results.

We scarcely can agree with Mr. Finch-Hatton's views as to the prospects of sugar-planting. No doubt he is right in saying that both the climate and the soil are favourable for the canes, but similar advantages exist in many other places, and the question is whether sugar can be produced more cheaply elsewhere. It is clear that it cannot be raised in Australia without Asiatic labour, and that the supply of Kanákas, from the already depopulated islands of the Pacific, is and must be totally inadequate, even if it were not interfered with by legislation. Nor can we say that we consider his tables of the profits of squatting to be trustworthy. The instances he has given may not be overdrawn—indeed, we have known even more striking examples; but sufficient allowance has not been made for the reverse side of the picture. Drought has destroyed many millions of sheep and of cattle, and numbers of settlers have been ruined from this cause within the last three years. The expense of moving stock has also enormously increased since the country has been fenced in. Feed cannot now be obtained on enclosed roads, and the danger of infection is much augmented. Carriage by rail is often the only alternative, and the cost of transit frequently equals the price of the sheep. This is a serious consideration for settlers remote from markets, but we have never yet seen it properly discussed by any author.

Mr. Finch-Hatton has the courage of his opinions. He saw no beauty in the Bay of Naples, and

“where Sydney harbour got its reputation for beauty I am quite at a loss to imagine. I never

saw anything more forlornly ugly in the way of scenery. Undoubtedly it is one of the finest harbours from a naval point of view in the world, but there is nothing whatever picturesque about it.....The general panorama of Sydney Harbour, whether viewed from the sea or from the land, is positively ugly.”

All this, as well as his description of the climate, has at least the merit of novelty.

But his fiercest indignation is reserved for politicians and their doings. We hesitate to believe such sweeping assertions as this:

“The tone of our [Queensland] Parliament has never been very high, but compared with the Houses in New South Wales and Victoria we always felt ourselves to be eminently respectable. All claim to such distinction is now gone. Whatever elements a House may be composed of, it cannot fail to lose caste by assigning the position of Speaker to such a man as now holds it.”

He elsewhere describes him as a “thrice-convicted felon.”

“But although the Queensland Assembly may be deficient in a sense of dignity, it certainly does not lack wit. Some years ago the present Speaker (Mr. Groom) was very desirous of obtaining a Government appointment. In the course of debate, one of his friends declared that Mr. Groom's long services under Government most distinctly entitled him to hold some office. Whereupon some one on the other side got up and observed, with more truth than feeling, that ‘considering what the nature of Mr. Groom's services to the country had been, the only appointment he was qualified to hold was that of Groom of the Stole.’”

This is but a sample of the ridicule and worse which Mr. Finch-Hatton heaps on the heads of the legislators. As he holds these views, it is surprising to find him in his concluding chapter strenuously advocating “Imperial Federation.” The statesmanlike views often entertained by colonial ministers and the enthusiastic patriotism which has recently been exhibited by our brothers under the Southern Cross will not predispose English readers to accept all Mr. Finch-Hatton's criticisms.

The Angler and the Loop-Rod. By David Webster. (Blackwood & Sons.)

PERHAPS the reader may have watched a burly Scotsman wading far out into the currents of some Border stream, and casting a line armed with ten or a dozen flies to earn his bread. Mr. Webster is himself a professional angler in Tweed and Clyde, and in this treatise advises his brethren to equip themselves with a mighty two-handed rod and long line, and walk along the bed of some great river to fling a line of thirty feet. We much fear that the degenerate youths of the day will recoil from the labour. A light rod is more to their taste, and a ramble down the bank with a cast of three flies proves sufficient exertion for a holiday. There is no doubt that Mr. Webster's favourite weapon will kill more trout in the same time; it demands an apprenticeship, however, and its use calls for something more than slight exertion. But what is the loop-rod? most fishermen will ask. It is a return to the principles of Walton's time. Walton recommends, it will be remembered, that when the fisherman hooks a strong fish which runs out his line to the extremity, rather than have his line snapped he should throw in the rod, and

recover it as he can. In short, Walton was practically unacquainted with the reel. Blome, writing thirty-three years afterwards, in 1686, alludes to it as in common use, and the Chinese were certainly acquainted with it in the eleventh century. Mr. Webster now deliberately discards it, and with it the rings which are considered to maintain an even stress upon the rod, and were invented about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Mr. Webster obtains an even play from every part of his rod by abjuring sockets and splicing its joints together. Doubtless an angler secures the extreme of pliancy and strength from his rod when once he has accustomed himself to splice it; but few things are more provoking than an inadequately fastened rod. The wielder loses all confidence in his weapon. As Mr. Webster equips him, the trout-fisher must possess a three-jointed, double-handed rod, measuring from 13 ft. 6 in. to 13 ft. 8 in. At its extremity is a strong loop of twisted horsehair, through which is passed a tapered horsehair line, which is to be fastened there. This line must be from 18 to 20 ft. in length, terminating in a gut-line of 16 or 17 ft. long. On this nine flies are fastened, leaving a space of 20 or 22 in. from fly to fly. The fisherman has thus at every cast to throw a length of from 34 to 37 ft. of line, and supposing him to be expert in his art, it is manifest what an extent of water he will cover at each cast. No better system could be followed by the professional, but probably the cumbersome of the proceeding, and the awkwardness, without considerable practice, of taking the trout from the fly, will deter ordinary men from adopting the loop-rod. Mr. Webster does not appear to use any landing-net, which increases the difficulty of capturing fish. His fellow anglers on the Tweed mostly use a very short-handled net, which is thrust into the pocket when not required.

Much wrong would be done to Mr. Webster if it were supposed that the advocacy of this loop-rod style of fishing constituted the chief claim of his book on the attention of anglers. Besides this it contains a methodical treatise on fishing for the Salmonidæ. Bait, minnow, and fly-fishing are described at great length; and he must be a finished angler who does not find useful hints scattered through these pages. Mr. Webster spends too much time in confuting other writers. We could well have spared tilts at Capt. Dick and Mr. F. Francis. Even the author's own countryman Mr. Stewart is confuted, until we are fain to remember that “hawks dinna pick oot other hawks' ees.” Mr. Webster writes, as a rule, so sensibly that we are loth to see a page every here and there taken up with a one-sided wrangle of this kind, and would infinitely prefer more of the author's experiences. Not that we always agree with him. Here recommends his readers, for instance, never to “work” their flies, *i.e.*, to let the stream bear them on at its own sweet will, without that undefined, undefinable humouring of them which an angler occasionally gives, greatly, as we believe, to the advantage of his basket. The omission of a landing-net seems to us a fishing heresy which ought to be censured by all fly-fishers' clubs and angling associations.

Again, the reader is told "to cover a rising fish by making the cast two or three feet above the precise spot where the fish rose, allowing the flies to sail over him, so as to permit of his seeing and seizing them if he feel inclined." Probably he will not only see, but also see through the fly, if this course be adopted. Most fly-fishers, we are persuaded, will always endeavour, in spite of Mr. Webster's advice, to drop the fly as near as may be to the centre of the circling eddies made by a rising fish. Before the trout has turned away, with the taste of the hapless fly yet in its mouth (supposing that trout can taste, which is open to much question), another fly floats down, and, without any suspicion of deceit, this artificial fly is also greedily swallowed. This plan answers better than Mr. Webster's. In his list of flies, too, the author might certainly have named one or two fancy flies, such as "Hoffland's Fancy," which is a useful taking fly on any water, although his main contention is that all flies must be dressed as true to nature as may be. This is, no doubt, true as a general proposition, but experience shows that there is a certain liking among trout for the non-descript known as fancy flies, and they are often useful to an angler when he either cannot detect what fly is on the water at the time he fishes, or cannot exactly, in the hurry of the moment, imitate it.

In opposition to most men's practice, our author recommends the minnow-fisher to use no lead sinker. In short, Mr. Webster is a little too absolute in all his directions. Always fish up stream when possible, he says, and doubtless with truth. But there are certain days when the wind blows in the angler's teeth as he advances up stream, or comes in fitful gusts; on such occasions no ordinary fisherman can cast up stream, unless, indeed, he use the powerful loop-rod, and yet he may secure some fish and much pleasure with little toil on such days by fishing down stream, although it is undeniable that fishing up stream is not only more scientific, but also usually more advantageous to the angler. An artistic and very pleasurable mode of casting the fly is to drop it exactly across a wide stream. The best fish generally lurk under the bank, particularly if the wind blows towards it. The author writes most sensibly on the use of winged flies as opposed to "spider hackles," and, of course, as a Border angler, he is bound to uphold worm-fishing as an artistic procedure during the summer heats. We entirely differ from him, but then we take a much higher view of fly-fishing than he would grant.

Where most anglers, however, will join issue with the author is in his low estimate of the grayling. The fact that the umber or grayling comes into condition just as the trout goes out of season, and thereby prolongs the angler's amusement almost until trout may be again fished for, ought of itself to secure this curious member of the Salmonidæ a high rank in piscatorial estimation. Undoubtedly it is a much less sporting fish than the trout, but it has associations which no one would willingly surrender. It is one of our oldest salmonoids, a native only of streams originally fed by glaciers; it extends higher north than any other member of the family; its ecclesiastical attractions are

duly set forth by Walton; it was Sir H. Davy's favourite fish; its flavour is singular; its literary associations are most interesting. Mr. Webster seems to know it only in the Clyde, where it has been introduced in quite recent years. Amidst its own snows and primitive rocks it is quite a different fish. It may be true that it gradually dispossesses trout; this we believe to be a true allegation; but the grayling, which "feeds on gold," will always be dear to the fisherman who is more than a mere catcher of fish.

We have written at length of 'The Angler and the Loop-Rod' because it is an important contribution to modern fishing literature. A beginner can here learn the art of angling from an expert, and, even when he disagrees with the conclusions, a veteran will be pleased with Mr. Webster's style. Mr. Webster very seldom runs riot, as do too many angling authors, on hills and vales, sunsets, and other sentimental *floriture*. Diagrams and coloured plates of flies are not thrown in for effect, as in some angling books. Full, carefully written, and containing much sound sense, Mr. Webster's book deserves the attention of every fly-fisher, although it is not likely that he will at once provide himself with a loop-rod to the exclusion of his old favourite.

The Reformation Settlement. By J. Lewis, M.A., LL.D. (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.)

THE subject-matter of this book is more fully explained upon the title itself, as "being a summary of the public acts and official documents relating to the law and ritual of the Church of England from A.D. 1509 to A.D. 1666." Mr. Lewis's plan is a good plan, and somewhat original. Starting with the Acts of Parliament in 1529, which first openly clashed with the authority of the Roman courts by regulating fees, prohibiting pluralities, &c., Mr. Lewis gives a careful account, in a brief but sufficient way, of every act or statute which affected the Church of England down to the Restoration. More than this, he adds frequent notices of the chief events which occurred during that period, so far as they were the causes or the consequences of those statutes, and ample extracts from royal proclamations and episcopal injunctions and articles of inquiry. The book, therefore, can be recommended, not merely as giving what may almost be called an abridged church history for 150 years, but as a very useful work of reference.

On this last point, as a work of reference, one serious drawback exists at present: there is no index. A second volume is promised to contain "appendices"; among these a full index should find a prominent place. In his short preface to this single volume Mr. Lewis excuses the publication of it alone as an "historical enquiry complete in itself." This is true to a certain extent, but not entirely so. For example, the promised "appendices" are referred to more than once; even as early as his first extract there is a statement—not without importance—relating to the alterations which are known to have been made by Henry VIII. in 1509 in the form of his coronation oath. A few words would easily have explained what these were; but readers who have not heard

of them, nor may know where the original draft with the king's corrections is to be seen, must for the present be content with a note, "See App. B."

There can be no doubt that Mr. Lewis writes with a good deal of prejudice on the side which he himself takes upon the ritual difficulties and legal questions now dividing the Church of England. The purpose of his work is to supply some kind of solution for "the confusions that of late years have gathered round church matters," and by an appeal to history to "help to quiet the scruples of conscientious minds, and to restore unity, order, and peace to a divided church." This purpose would have been more fully attained if the author's own opinions had been altogether kept out of sight. It is true that, with two or three exceptions, where rather too strong language is used, these opinions are not brought forward so prominently as to be offensive; but the general animus is far too evident, and weakens in proportion not only the arguments, but the conclusion at which Mr. Lewis desires his readers to arrive. If he had more strictly kept to his intention of "an impartial survey of the whole facts," he would have produced a better book and certainly acted more wisely.

Mr. Lewis's volume will always be (as already said) useful as a work of reference to inquirers upon either side of the two great divisions of church parties. The carefulness with which he has avoided controversy or argument upon doctrine might leave the reader in doubt as to whether he should be spoken of as Low Church or High Church; but upon ritual his opinion is perfectly clear. In fact, it might not be too much to say not only that Mr. Lewis agrees entirely with the late judgment—so much disputed—in the Ridsdale case, but that his book has been compiled with the direct object of supporting the correctness of that judgment, in case the authorities on which it rested should ever again be called in question before a court. Those authorities may shortly be summed up in one alone, namely, the "advertisements" of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Lewis insists, as did the majority of the Committee of the Privy Council in 1877, that these advertisements were not only duly put forth at the time, according to the requirements of the statute 1 Eliz. c. 2, but are also still in force, so far as the famous rubric of the present Common Prayer Book regarding church ornaments is concerned. On the other hand, in reviewing publications on both sides of this question from time to time, we have ourselves taken the opposite view, and there is nothing in Mr. Lewis's assertions or arguments which induces us in the least to alter that opinion.

In his attempts to prove the existing legal authority of the advertisements Mr. Lewis defends, of course, Lord Selborne's argument explained in his lordship's 'Notes' on the reformed liturgy, which we reviewed in February, 1878. In his opening chapter Mr. Lewis at once puts the whole question wrongly. He says, "The real point in dispute is not 'Did Queen Elizabeth take other order in the advertisements of 1566?' but, 'Was other order taken in the advertisements by her authority?'" This is an evasion of the true question. Whether the

advertisements were "authorized" by her (and it is not possible to suppose that they should have been issued by the archbishop without some royal sanction and permission) has little more importance than the same question with regard to her injunctions or the numerous orders made during her reign on ecclesiastical matters. The difficulty—and it seems to be an insuperable difficulty—is to show that "her authority" was exercised in the mode and within the limits laid down by the statute. It by no means follows that the advertisements really had legal force, or that the rubrics of Elizabeth's Act of Uniformity were rightly superseded by them in any respect, because bishops and archbishops of the time insisted on their acceptance. The advertisements, equally with episcopal orders and visitation articles from 1570 to 1640, were, in fact, not directed against the wearers of copes and chasubles and the like, but against Puritan ministers who refused to wear a vestment of any kind, even a surplice. Men such as these, not the "ritualists," were the church rebels of Elizabeth's reign, and it was against them that the bishops made use of every order or injunction of the State which they believed they could appeal to, without too strictly examining into the law on which those "orders" professed to be grounded. Hence it is startling to find a sober-minded man like Mr. Lewis declaring (if we understand his meaning) that although the Act of Uniformity of 1558 expressed most distinctly the one way in which "other order," if taken at all, should be taken, it is not material whether the authority required to enforce it should be given according to that one way or not.

But, after all, let the advertisements have the full authority which has been claimed for them from 1566 to 1662. In that year the existing Act of Uniformity comes in; and a republication of the old rubric of 1558, with no mention of any proviso at all, swept away at once the obligation of every intermediate order whether of the State or of the Church, whether an advertisement or a canon or an injunction. Since 1662 the clergy of the Church of England, each according to his degree, is referred back for the vestments which he must wear, not to 1566, not to 1552, but to those which were in use by authority, not of king or queen, but of Parliament, in the second year of King Edward VI.

Of what may be called errors of fact in Mr. Lewis's book few have come under our notice. Two may be remarked upon, curiously enough occurring on consecutive pages. Explaining the punishment of the rack in England, it is not correct (if we can rely on contemporary prints) to say that "the victim was hanged up by the wrists, weights being attached to his feet." Again, speaking of the old custom, still existing in some country parishes, of bowing to the altar on entering a church, Mr. Lewis should have given some reason for his extraordinary statement that "the bowing of Christian antiquity was a reverence done, not to the table, but to the presence of Christ in the Gospels upon it."

Subject to a constant remembrance of the strong prejudice upon this question of the advertisements which throughout has influenced Mr. Lewis, his book is a welcome

contribution to the materials already existing for a history of the Church of England. That it is a compilation and little more is no discredit. A great deal of labour has been spent upon it, and with proper judgment. By way of conclusion we would add our entire agreement with Mr. Lewis upon one very important point in the ritual controversy, namely, that in comparing earlier with later rubrics omission is prohibition. Whilst on the one hand we may rightly argue that the use of the vestments ordered in 1549 is of obligation now, so it is only fair to insist that "all ministers shall observe the orders, rites, and ceremonies, prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer and none other." Mr. Lewis, indeed, goes so far as to assert that "whoever introduces or uses, of his own private authority, any other manner or form of service, commits wilful and deliberate perjury."

Shelley, a Poem: with other Writings relating to Shelley. By the late James Thomson (B. V.). To which is added an Essay on the Poems of William Blake, by the same Author. (Printed for Private Circulation.)

JAMES THOMSON, best known to the public as author of 'The City of Dreadful Night,' was a man of genius and a poet. He was in part a self-educated man, living away from literary coteries, and not occupied with the technicalities of culture, such as prosodial or metrical systems, or traditional models of treatment or style. At the same time he had a considerable range of reading in poetic and general literature, both British and foreign; and his very extreme views in religious and speculative matters—views which separated him as much from the moderates of our day as Shelley had been separated from the moderates of his day—enabled him to enter with zest into one important side of the author's character and writings. He was thus, on the whole, well qualified to seize and to enforce the essentials of Shelley's poetic work—to feel and express what Shelley really was in the spirit and substance of his writings, without being diverted from these by an over-curious interest in the formative accidents of the compositions. Thomson felt and could analyze the poetry; he warmed to the enthusiastic utterances, and the defiant and iconoclastic, yet keenly sensitive mind of his author; and he rightly viewed these as the core of all, paying only subordinate attention to those qualities of literary refinement and tradition in which, nevertheless, Shelley surpassed all his contemporaries excepting Landor and Coleridge.

The handsome volume before us, of about 140 pages, may be said to consist of four divisions. First, there is the prefatory note by Mr. Bertram Dobell, stating various particulars for the reader's guidance. Then come nine separate items concerning Shelley, the chief being the poem, never previously published, written in Jersey in 1861; the essay, published as far back as 1860; and the 'Notes on the Structure of "Prometheus Unbound,"' printed in the *Athenæum* some three or four years ago, with which the so-called 'Note on Shelley' might well have been combined in the present reprint, as the two were originally one composition. These Shelley items are followed by "Correspondence between James Thomson and W. M.

Rossetti," from February, 1872, to November, 1873, relating partly to Shelley and partly to other matters; one point brought out in this correspondence being that (if we except the fact that Thomson's 'Sunday up the River' was published in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1869) Mr. Rossetti was the first person in literary circles to recognize, from a perusal of the Oriental tale 'Weddah and Om el Bonain,' the marked poetic gift of Thomson. This was some few years before the publication of 'The City of Dreadful Night.' Last in the volume appears a review of Blake's poems, written in 1865. It is somewhat extraneous to the general purport of the collection, but is one of Thomson's best pieces of writing, containing many striking observations and turns of thought. We might also refer to the gossiping and descriptive letter which Mr. Thomson wrote from Central City, Colorado, as an excellent specimen of epistolary style—nervous, elastic, entertaining, and never over-weighted.

The poem on Shelley is a well-conceived invention for the purpose of symbolizing that poet's typical position, and, though not on the whole of high importance in point of writing or development, it has throughout a large measure of beauty. Here and there we find a pompous or ill-coined word, such as "vastitude" and "evocate." The metre is the harmonious and graceful seven-line stanza, which has too seldom been used since Chaucer gave the example of it in his 'Troilus and Cryseid.' Thomson (not probably without a conscious reminiscence from the introduction to Shelley's 'Revolt of Islam') imagines himself entranced by a day-dream as he lies overlooking the sea. The Archangel Raphael is heard demanding in a loud voice who will come forward to chant the law of love, in these days of decadence when Church and State have equally become dead and arid. A seraph, responding, fervently devotes himself to the task. He takes a human form, and is named Shelley. He sings the supremacy of love, but finds that whatever he says is misconstrued, denounced, and hated, and himself regarded as the shame and foe of mankind. At the close of his appointed mission he reascends, and confesses to Raphael that his attempt has been a disastrous and miserable failure; but the archangel reassures him, and proclaims that his service is accepted and shall yet be known to have been good. The vision ends with sunrise and a new day. A certain incongruity may be felt in the allegory owing to the types employed of Jewish or Christian religion, such as archangel and seraph, in relation to a poet known to be so alien as Shelley—and we might add as Thomson himself—from this aspect of thought. We are to remember, however, that "God is love," and that the humanized seraph is made a preacher of the "law of love." When this is taken into account the various verbal types or factors of the poem assume their proper place, and are found to be congruous enough. We quote four stanzas in which Shelley's poetry is characterized:—

All powers and virtues that ennoble men—
The hero's courage and the martyr's truth,
The saint's white purity, the prophet's ken,
The high unworldliness of ardent youth,
The poet's rapture, the apostle's ruth—
Informed the song: whose theme, all themes above,
Was still the sole supremacy of Love.

The peals of thunder echoing through the sky,
The moaning and the surging roar of seas,
The rushing of the storm's stern harmony,
The subtlest whispers of the summer breeze,
The notes of singing birds, the hum of bees,
All sounds of nature, sweet and wild and strong,
Commingle in the flowing of the song:

Which flowing mirrored all the universe;
With sunsets flashing down the golden lines,
And mountains towering in the lofty verse,
And landscapes with their olives and their vines
Spread out beneath a sun which ever shines,
With moonlit seas and pure star-spangled skies—
The World a Poem, and Earth Paradise.

A voice divinely sweet, a voice no less
Divinely sad; for all the maddening jar
Of all the wide world's sin and wretchedness
Swelled round its music, as when round a star
Black storm-clouds gather and its white light mar.
Pure music is pure bliss in heaven alone:
Earth's air translates it to melodious moan.

Of the prose writings on Shelley the majority deserve some attention even now, when so much has been written on the subject. The study of most practical importance is that 'On the Structure of "Prometheus Unbound."' Readers of the *Athenæum* may recollect that this paper dwelt with much and ingenious particularity upon certain points of discrepancy, real or apparent, in localities, periods of time, &c., presented in Shelley's sublime ideal drama. Some of those objections, though not futile, appear to us, upon strict comparison with the text, to be more or less untenable. One point, however, seems indisputably true: it had not before been brought out, and it shows a singular lapse or confusion of memory on Shelley's part. The matter is briefly summarized by Thomson as follows:—

"We have thus, as it appears to me, the manifest contradiction that in Act I. Panthea and Ione are watching the action, and bearing part in the dialogue, throughout the dawning of the first day up to the moment of Panthea's departure to visit Asia: while in the opening of Act II. they are both sleeping, Panthea dreaming, throughout the same period—save the last moments, in which Panthea gathers her thoughts and listens, and Ione wakens and speaks."

While dealing with 'Prometheus Unbound,' we may demur to Thomson's view (which is, indeed, the ordinary view of commentators and readers) that Prometheus and Jupiter represent the Good and the Evil Principles, the Ormuzd and Ahriman, of the world—like the serpent and the eagle in the 'Revolt of Islam.' This view is expressed twice over by Thomson, not in the 'Notes on the Structure of "Prometheus Unbound,"' but in the principal essay, and in the paper 'Shelley's Religious Opinions.' Shelley's thought was, we conceive, much more precise, and also more significant, than that. Prometheus is the *mind* of man. He "gave wisdom, which is strength, to Jupiter"; or, in other words, the human mind invested the fitful fate or capricious autocrat of the world with its own attribute of wisdom, and hence suffered as the victim of its own conception. The Deity of man and of the human mind became the tyrant of both. Prometheus, the mind of man, protests and resists, and is finally "unbound" at the moment when the Jupiter of his imagination sinks into eternal nothingness. The same moment ushers in a new æon of limitless advance and perfectibility for the human race, and even for the material world as related to man. This may be good or bad theology, but it appears, at any rate, to be the argument of

'Prometheus Unbound,' and is in strict conformity with Shelley's general form of thought on such subjects. The correspondence between Mr. Thomson and Mr. Rossetti shows that the former sent to the latter detailed notes upon 'Prometheus Unbound,' and also upon 'Alastor,' 'The Witch of Atlas,' 'Epipsychidion,' and the minor poems and fragments. Readers of Mr. Rossetti's edition of Shelley dated 1878 will be aware that this aid was expressly acknowledged to "B.V.," Thomson's literary pseudonym.

On p. 99 of the volume there is a rather confusing misprint. A new sentence ought evidently to begin with the words "My object would partly," &c.

Examples, Conclusions, and Maxims of Modern Naval Tactics. By Commander W. Bainbridge-Hoff, U.S.N. (Portsmouth, Griffin & Co.)

Now that the nation is called upon to expend over thirteen millions in the naval estimates for 1885-6, it is probable that the general public will awake from its normal state of indifference, and take a keener interest in the development of our navy as well as in the nautical training of our young officers. Naval warfare has so altered in its character that the practical art of handling and manœuvring ships under steam is at present far more important than it has ever been, and proficiency in naval tactics cannot be obtained without constant study and practice. Last November, when Sir Edward Reed's important paper on the most urgent measures for increasing her Majesty's navy was under discussion in Whitehall Yard, Admiral J. C. Wilson emphatically denounced the want of organization and faulty constitution of our squadrons. "We have," he said, "big ships knocking about, but where," he asked, "are our frigates? Where are the eyes of the squadron? Where are our torpedo boats? Where are our coaling vessels? Where are the numerous auxiliaries you require to constitute a squadron? When the squadron is so complete will it not modify our tactics? Will it not alter the whole of our evolutions? Are we aware what fleet manœuvres we shall have to perform at sea in the face of the enemy with a fleet properly constituted? I say we are not!"

Commander Hoff has attempted to forecast the evolutionary tactics of the immediate future from the latest examples of recent warfare and from the contemporary literature on the subject. He acknowledges his lack of nautical experience in a practical way, no evolutionary fleet being kept up by the Government of the United States, and consequently he has drawn his information almost solely from European sources. In fact, although issued from the Naval Intelligence Office, Navy Department, U.S., this work on tactics avowedly consists of a series of notes compiled from the prize essays, service papers, and discussions thereon published in the recent *Journals* of the Royal United Service Institution in London, accompanied by numerous quotations from select French and German authorities, whilst the stirring incidents connected with the operations of the war between Chili and Peru are the only contri-

butions from an American officer. Commander Hoff has, however, so well arranged his notes, containing the various and conflicting opinions of the most able writers, that his collection may well serve as an elementary manual for young officers on entering the navy.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes a quarter of a century ago asked, "What is the great end of being?" and Mr. Mallock has lately discussed 'The Aim of Life,' so Commander Hoff gives us the following significant answers to the question, What is the chief object of war? Rear-Admiral Aube's answer is taken from his paper 'La Guerre Maritimee les Ports Militaires de la France,' which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* three years ago (March 15th, 1882). The language of Capt. Maubenge, a Belgian artillery officer, as becoming the representative of a minor state, is less aggressive, and may be looked upon as the international view of the momentous question. We recommend these replies to the notice of the Jingoos and Chauvinists on either side of the Channel:—

<p><i>Le Contre-Amiral Aube.</i> La guerre peut être définie: l'appel suprême du droit contre la force qui n'a le droit; d'où l'objectif supérieur de la guerre: faire le plus de mal possible à l'ennemi. Or, si un grand roi, philosophe et maître en l'art de la guerre, déclare que la richesse est le nerf de la guerre, tout ce qui frappe l'ennemi dans sa richesse, a fortiori tout ce qui l'atteint dans les sources mêmes de cette richesse, devient non seulement légitime, mais s'impose comme obligatoire. Il faut donc s'attendre à voir les flottes cuirassées, maltrems de la mer, tourner leur puissance d'attaque et de destruction, à défaut d'adversaires se débattant à leurs côtes, contre toutes les villes du littoral, fortifiées ou non, pacifiques ou guerrières, les incendier, les ruiner et tout au moins les rançonner sans merci. Cela s'est fait autrefois; cela ne se faisait plus; cela se fera encore: Strasbourg et Péronne en sont garants.</p>	<p><i>Capt. Maubenge.</i> In war the main object of ships is not to destroy the elements of defence, but rather to approach naval and military establishments so as to carry disorder and devastation into the ports, dockyards, and arsenals, and to diminish the morale of the garrison and inhabitants. Often the fate of an invested place will be decided by the presence alone of one or two armoured ships in its roadstead. Seamen can operate offensively.... by remaining outside of the effective range of the coast guns and at a distance from the place equal to or less than the longest range of their own artillery. In such a position, by correct firing—which would be facilitated by the great size of the target—they would throw their projectiles into the place, whilst the defensive artillery, having a much smaller object to aim at, would have less chance of hitting it, &c.</p>
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When we remember that the range of ten-inch guns at high elevation exceeds seven miles, and that with the ever-increasing initial velocities far greater ranges will be attained, it is evident that any defenceless town on our coasts occupying a large extent of ground, such as Brighton for instance, could be easily bombarded, burnt, or laid under contribution unless the enemy's attacking vessels should be opposed by our ships.

The accuracy of fire obtainable from heavy guns afloat is exemplified by the correct practice made by the Chilians with their 8-inch, 11½-ton B.L. Armstrong gun on board a small armed merchant steamer, the Angamos, in the autumn of 1880, against the Peruvian corvette Union, lying in the dock at Callao. For several days in succession the Angamos steamed to a position ascertained by cross bearings to be 8,000 yards from the dock, and from there, says Lieut. Madan, she leisurely fired from twenty to twenty-five shells every day with remarkable accuracy. The people of Callao, it is added, became so accustomed to this daily target practice that crowds would assemble about 300 yards on each side of the corvette, presumably in perfect safety, to watch the effect of the shelling.

Instances of single combat between modern war-ships are so infrequent that we think Commander Hoff might have found room for an account of the engagement between the Bouvet and the Meteor off the coast of Cuba. In this action the French vessel had for the time a great advantage over the German ship by making a ramming attack. Neither is the battle of Lissa quoted as a case of ramming, where the Austrian admiral's maxim was "Go at everything grey!" and he went at everything grey till he hit something, and then he sank an enemy.

As to fighting formations of a fleet there is a great diversity of opinion. Admiral Penhoat advocates the simple line ahead, steering a course as nearly as possible at right angles to the direction in which the enemy bears. Admiral Randolph, on the other hand, says the line ahead is a bad attacking formation, "fraught with the maximum of danger." Capt. Freemantle, perhaps our best tactician, is of opinion that a fleet should be divided into independent squadrons, each squadron preserving the formation of alternate line abreast.

So also with regard to the weapon which will govern future tactics—the ram, the gun, or the torpedo. Each officer and nationality have their special partialities; but there is no question that most British naval officers have a liking for the use of the ram.

Commander Hoff furnishes a large number of diagrams illustrative of the text; but, as Capt. Fitzgerald has observed, it is all very well to draw them on paper; you can make curves, you can make war-games and plans; but if you explained all these curves to the sub-lieutenants, it would not do them so much good as one day's practice at ramming in gunboats.

VAUDOIS LITERATURE.

Histoire Littéraire des Vaudois du Piémont d'après les Manuscrits Originaux. Par Édouard Montet. (Paris, Fischbacher.)

Die deutsche Bibelübersetzung der mittelalterlichen Waldenser in dem Codex Teplensis und der ersten gedruckten deutschen Bibel nachgewiesen. Von Dr. Herman Haupt. (Würzburg, Stahl.)

THESE two books have a greater connexion than might appear from their titles or was intended by their authors. The first at least will act as a useful corrective to the unproven, we do not say erroneous, statements of the second. In the review of the 'Codex Teplensis' which appeared in the *Athenæum* (November 17th and December 22nd, 1883) we took occasion to point out a possible Hussite influence at work among the Strasburg printers, which might have led to the adoption of the Bohemian version of the German Bible in the first printed editions, and ultimately by Luther. We remarked upon the extreme smallness of the codices at Tepl and Freiberg which contain this version; they seemed to bear upon them the impress of pocket Bibles, used, perhaps, by heretical missionaries in Germany. How it came about that the Strasburg printers should have adopted the Bohemian version, or that this version should have received the sanction of the Catholic Church, as is evidenced by the preface to the Cologne Bibles, we were unable to explain. Why

this version rather than one of the four or five other independent German translations should have been accepted as the German Vulgate remains an unsolved problem. The recognition that Luther had largely used the German Vulgate was an extremely unwelcome fact to some of the very narrow among Protestant theologians. Hitherto they had been accustomed to ignore the printed pre-Lutheran translation; this they could no longer do when it was pointed out that Luther had quietly incorporated great parts of it in the September Bible. They might possibly have found a way out of the difficulty had they made a careful investigation of a possible Hussite influence, but they were far bolder. Herren L. Keller and H. Haupt have made the discovery that the Tepl codex, to which Luther is ultimately indebted, is nothing else than a Waldensian translation of the Bible into German!

This discovery seems to us based to a great extent upon mistaken notions of the antiquity of the Vaudois literature, and probably a perusal of M. Montet's excellent little book would have saved Dr. Haupt from the dogmatic assertion of the Vaudois origin of the Tepl version—an assertion which he does not even hesitate to impress upon his title-page. The origin may be such, but critical scholarship can hardly accept as approximately sufficient the evidence he brings forward. The Codex Teplensis dates from the middle of the fourteenth century, and its language would not contradict the possibility of its being an even earlier translation. The translator would, of course, use the Vulgate; but at that time there was considerable divergence in the current MSS., and it would require very considerable investigation of the thirteenth and fourteenth century manuscripts to determine the family to which the Vulgate he made use of belonged. The earliest manuscripts of the Vaudois New Testament date, according to Mr. Bradshaw, from the close of the fourteenth century, and the Dublin codex with which Dr. Haupt compares the Tepl codex dates from the sixteenth century. The translation itself perhaps dates from the thirteenth century. The Vaudois at that date did not consider themselves heretics, and would literally translate the Vulgate as they found it in the version before them. That they purposely replaced "filius hominis" by "filh de la Vergena" does not seem to us probable. It would be more natural that they should have found it in the version of the Vulgate from which they were translating, and if they found it, why not the translator of the Tepl codex? To argue, because a sixteenth century MS. at Dublin agrees in many places on this point with a fourteenth century MS. at Tepl, that therefore the German version has copied the Vaudois seems to us quite idle. We do not even know whether the German translation is not really older than the Vaudois.

Putting this on one side, however, when we come to examine other analogies which Dr. Haupt finds between the two versions, we are more than ever convinced that the resemblance might very well be attributed to divergences of the early Vulgate from its later forms. This view is, to a great extent, confirmed by an examination of the Wycliffite versions. It is true Wyclif always

uses the expression "son of man," but in many cases cited by Dr. Haupt he agrees with the German and Vaudois translations, and diverges from the Vulgate reading. We may call attention also to the remarkable fact that the older Wycliffite version is frequently in agreement with the Tepl and Dublin codices, while the later version disagreeing with them follows the Vulgate. We have yet to hear that any one on this account supposes Wyclif himself to have translated the Bible under Vaudois influence, while Purvey or the later editor corrected his work by comparison with the Vulgate. We can only give two specimens here, but the similarity holds true for the majority of Dr. Haupt's analogies:—

Acts xviii. 21.

"Mir gezemt den hochzeitlichen tag der da zukunt zu machen zu Jerusalem."—Tepl Codex.

"A mi coventa far lo dia festival venent en Jerusalem."—Dublin Codex.

"It bihoveth me for to make the solempne day comynge to at Jerusalem."—First Wycliffite Version.

These words are omitted in the Vulgate and second Wycliffite version.

Apocalypse xxii. 17.

"Der preutigam und di praut."—Tepl Codex.

"L'espos e l'esposa."—Dublin Codex.

"And the husbonde and the spouse or wijf."—First Wycliffite Version.

"Spiritus et sponsa."—Vulgate.

"And the spirit and the spousesse."—Second Wycliffite Version.

Similarly we might note the introduction of the word "Jewess" in Acts xviii. 1; but the examples are endless.

We are thus compelled to hold that the internal evidence adduced by Dr. Haupt is of the most unconvincing character. With regard to the external evidence, it seems to us in great part to depend upon a mistaken confidence in the antiquity of the Vaudois literature. It is based on the existence in the Tepl codex of two short pieces entitled 'The Seven Articles of Holy Christian Faith' and 'The Seven Sacraments.' These are asserted to be closely related to the Vaudois 'Articles de la Fe' and the 'Sept Sacrament.' Let us examine what M. Montet has to say of these specimens of Vaudois theology. Differing from M. Paul Meyer, he divides the extant fragments of Vaudois literature into three periods.

The first he entitles the Catholic period. The Vaudois are not yet in opposition to the Church. During this period their writings are thoroughly orthodox, and consist chiefly of translations from recognized Catholic works or compilations from the fathers or Biblical writers. In both doctrine and ritual they are in accord with the Church, and it is impossible to speak of a distinct Vaudois dogma. They regard heretics with abhorrence, and might well be described as an orthodox sect who believed in the value of lay Bible readers: "Le conservatisme catholique des Vaudois de la première époque est encore pleinement mis en lumière par les deux derniers points qu'il nous reste à examiner: je veux dire la position qu'ils prennent à l'égard des hérétiques et de l'Eglise Catholique." M. Montet then shows how their invectives against the Catholic clergy were marked by a moderation relative but real, such as had been displayed by fervent Christians still

attached to the Roman Church, of whom we might cite for example Bernard of Clairvaux in the 'De Consideratione.' If the Vaudois at this time had a creed and a description of the sacraments, there can be no doubt that they were translations of existing orthodox works. The only writing of the kind that can be looked upon as possibly dating from this period was contained in a Latin manuscript of 1404, burnt at Strasburg by the Germans in 1870. Herr C. Schmidt, who gave some account of this manuscript in 1852, reproduced the seven articles of faith as given in it, and stated that the manuscript contained a clause to the effect that candidates for the office of preacher were to be examined as to the seven sacraments. Herr Keller, followed by Dr. Haupt, asserts that the Latin articles of faith of the Strasburg MS. of 1404 are identical with those of the Tepl codex. We cannot understand the reason of this assertion. It is true that the substance of the seven articles is the same in both—they contain only orthodox statements of Catholic faith; but the form is entirely different. Those of the Tepl codex are of considerable length and amplified by quotation and explanation, while the Strasburg Latin creed is of extreme brevity and baldness. To complete the argument that the Tepl articles of faith are of Vaudois origin, Dr. Haupt places in parallel columns between the above the Vaudois articles of faith taken from a dogmatic treatise which exists only in manuscripts of the sixteenth century. This agrees closer with the Tepl than the Strasburg codex does, but there is an obvious reason for this. These articles of faith are followed in the treatise by a piece on the seven sacraments, which is drawn almost entirely from the Taborite Confession of 1431; other pieces in the treatise are also shown by M. Montet to have a like origin. Why not the expanded articles of faith? So far, then, from the fact of a certain, but not very great resemblance between a manuscript of the fourteenth and one of the sixteenth century pointing to a Vaudois influence in the former, we are inclined to believe that it merely shows in the Tepl codex the already recognized Bohemian origin, and in the Vaudois treatise the also already recognized, but later Bohemian or Hussite influence. As for the German seven sacraments, they do not bear a very close resemblance to the Vaudois seven sacraments, and the latter are of later date. The Vaudois quote Wyclif, and are little more than a verbal translation of the Taborite Confession. To talk, like Dr. Haupt, of the Tepl codex containing the oldest version of the Waldensian articles of faith, seems to us to beg the question. The Tepl codex may be of Waldensian origin, but Dr. Haupt has not proved the point. The question is of such importance in the history of Bible translation that we have ventured to discuss it at some length.

The second period of Vaudois literature is marked by a growing opposition to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, brought about by the severity of persecution. It lies in the fifteenth century, before the Hussite influence became paramount, and is marked by such poems as the 'Nobla Leyczon' and the 'Barca.' Their date was first definitely determined by Mr. Brad-

shaw, who in his paper announcing the rediscovery of the Moreland MSS. pointed out the attempt which had been made to erase the figure 4 in one of the Cambridge codices. This seems to have been part and parcel of a plan formed at the Reformation by the Vaudois to antedate their writings. M. Montet points out that this falsification of dates was an attempt to reconcile the past history of the sect with its new state after it had completely changed its beliefs, partially under the Hussite influence, and finally on its conversion to Protestantism. We must refer the reader, however, to his interesting chapters on the third period of Vaudois literature under Hussite influence, and its last stages under the predominance of Protestantism.

M. Montet seems to have done his work well, and if we should have preferred a fuller acknowledgment of indebtedness to individual English scholars, we still remember the usual habit of sparse reference among French writers, and their assumption that the reader is acquainted with the labours of previous workers in the same field. The mediæval character of the Vaudois writings is fairly well brought out, and is essential. It somewhat surprises us, however, to learn that it needed another scholar to inform the author of the existence of 'Physiologus,' of which the Vaudois 'Animanzas' is a fairly literal translation. The 'Cantica,' or interpretation of the Song of Solomon, bears, we may add, some relation to an early German treatment of the same subject, and there is doubtless a Latin Catholic original. The version of the very popular mediæval distribution of the articles of faith among the twelve apostles ought to be compared by those interested in these matters with the very similar version in that pseudo-Wycliffite writing 'The Poor Caitiff.' Finally, we must ask what a scholar like M. Montet means when he speaks of Erasmus's Testament as "le texte grec officiel des réformateurs." We forgive him the slip, however, on account of the pleasure we have had in reading his book.

HISTORICAL BOOKS.

A KIND of fatality seems to cling to the name and fame of Thomas Fuller. There is, perhaps, no prose writer in all our literature who has had, and continues to have, more enthusiastic admirers—none whose books have continued to be so affectionately read, and whose critics, from generation to generation, have been themselves men of so much mark; and yet Fuller continues to be rather the delight of the learned than of the million, and to the great bulk even of fairly educated people he is still little more than a great name. The truth is, Fuller has been singularly unlucky in his biographers. The late Mr. Tozer Russell's 'Memorials of Fuller' was a dry and ponderous book. Mr. Bailey's scholarlike monograph was written for students. It is a contribution to that severe and minute kind of literature which deals with the sayings and doings of the dead as a collector deals with his specimens; both one and the other lay their stores open to the inspection of the world at large, but they appeal to the specialist as the only man who can really appreciate the value of their acquisitions, and they have a certain contempt for the weakness and the ignorance of the crowd. Mr. Morris Fuller, the author of *The Life, Times, and Writings of Thomas Fuller, D.D.* (Hodges), boasts that he is a descendant of the learned doctor. "The design of the present work," he tells us, "is to hold a middle position

.....and its endeavour is to avoid the Scylla of baldness on the one hand, and the Charybdis of prolixity on the other." Unhappily, the result is a production which the two monsters whom Mr. Fuller dreads may claim as their own in fairly even proportions. The book has all the faults of its predecessors—all their faults, and none of their merits. Mr. Russell was dull, but industrious, and he knew a great deal about the Jacobean and Caroline divines. Mr. Bailey is a man of varied erudition with a rare gift of research and much critical insight. Mr. Fuller is dull without being learned; he has not even the knack of using the scissors with judgment, and he has produced two volumes containing an aggregate of over a thousand pages, of which the only characteristic is the clumsiness of the author. Third-rate bookish people, who mistake inclination for ability, never can be brought to understand that literary taste is one thing, the literary faculty is another. Mr. Fuller has no literary faculty—he has mistaken his vocation; but he is the last man living who will ever be convinced of the fact. At the risk of appearing brutally frank we must needs pronounce this verdict. What else can be said of a writer who thinks it conduces to the rhythm of his periods to print "doesn't" and "hasn't" and "can't" and "mayn't" and "wont," and who can never venture upon a sentence of five lines without running into nonsense or bad grammar? There is no need to search and hunt for instances. The following are samples taken at random, and might be equalled or surpassed five times over from Mr. Morris Fuller's pages: "They [the Savoy sermons] were preached on fast days, or feast days, which shows that the Calendar of the National Church hadn't become the dead letter it subsequently became, when the observance of Saints' days has fallen into desuetude, and it not only proves that the clergy said the office, but that the laity attended the service at all events in sufficient numbers to warrant the production of such deep and learned homiletic efforts." When a man writes in this way it is hardly worth while to ask what his argument is worth, or to suggest that sermons have been known to be preached without "the office" in ancient and modern times. "There is every antecedent probability that Fuller would hold the same related attitude with regard to the parishioners of St. Bride's as he did with those of St. Clement's." Related attitude! "Exeter has been a most important place, a centre of all military enterprises eventuating westwards, and therefore the key of the strategical position." We have after some trouble discovered that Exeter was a place and a centre and a key, but what is the strategical position of which the city is at once a centre and a key? Here is a rhapsody on the Church of England: "that branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church founded in this land and reformed on true Catholic principles, namely, a bifurcated appeal to the Word of God, and, i.e., as interpreted by, Primitive antiquity." Here is another rhapsody on English cathedrals: "These buildings are, as a rule, the highest and very best of their class. They are the flower and perfection of ecclesiastical architecture and sculpture. All the sister arts seem to vie with each other and become focalized and localized under their majestic dome or canopy." The gifted author of 'English as She is Spoke' could hardly surpass this nonsense. Here is a laboured compliment to the present chaplain of the Savoy: "One, who from his gracious courtesy, Christian urbanity, predicatorial talent, and learned culture, is worthy to sustain the reputation of his great predecessors, and who has made the pulpit of the Savoy once again a potential place and important factor of Church influence in these days of progress, religious earnestness, and metropolitical improvement." Here is a fling at some people who have strong views about the royal supremacy: "whose Churchmanship would appear to be at the mercy of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

which is supposed to be the *concrete embodiment of it, because it advises the Queen's Majesty, as the ultimate appeal of all matters of doctrine or ritual.*" Our readers will hardly thank us for giving them more quotations, or for pointing out blunders of statement as well as defects in style. It will be abundantly evident to any one who shall attempt to wade through this unfortunate book that if there are a hundred good reasons why a popular and readable life of Fuller should be written, there are a thousand better reasons why Mr. Morris Fuller should not attempt to write it. Such persons, like amateur actors, ought to pay heavily for the privilege of appearing before the public.

Old Scottish Regimental Colours. By Andrew Ross, S.S.C. With Coloured Plates and other Illustrations. (Blackwood & Sons.)—This handsome book is the outcome of the committee formed in 1882 for the purpose of collecting and preserving in some suitable national edifice the old colours formerly carried by Scotch regiments. To the author the task has evidently been a labour of love. A mass of information has been carefully collected and verified, not only regarding the colours and history of Scotch regiments existing and defunct, but also on the subject of colours generally. Our only complaint is that the book has not been further enriched with anecdotes in connexion with the carrying of colours in the field. Mr. Ross admits in the preface that he possesses many, but says that by their insertion the work would have been swollen beyond reasonable dimensions. It is to be hoped, however, that the author may not long delay the bringing out of a supplementary volume. Chaps. i. and iv. are devoted to the subject of colours generally, and will be read with much interest. In the days of chivalry five different sorts of flags came at length to be recognized, as indicating distinct military rank or feudal position. These were the gonfalon, the pennoncel, the pennon, the banner, and the standard. When standing armies were introduced regiments were not raised directly, but formed by uniting several independent companies or troops. The captains of these followed the old feudal practice and provided each a banner. This was his own property, bearing his own cognizance, but if the ensign behaved himself well, he had a prescriptive right to it on the company being disbanded. Till the end of the sixteenth century each company had its own colour. A change of formation was then introduced; the musketeers were about this time formed into two divisions, one on each flank of the pikemen, and simultaneously the company colours were replaced by one for each of the two divisions of musketeers, and one for the division of pikemen. In the early part of the reign of Anne the formation in three divisions became obsolete, owing to the general adoption of the bayonet. About the same time the third colour began to be gradually laid aside. The 2nd and the 5th Regiments, however, retained the third colour, the former till 1750, the latter till 1833. The only regiment which now possesses a third colour is the Grenadier Guards. It was presented in 1832 by William IV. to the King's or Queen's Company. In the regimental colours of the three regiments of Guards may also be seen a survival of the old company's colour, the regimental colour bearing, as it is from time to time renewed, one of the badges conferred originally on each of the companies' colours. As with the infantry so with the cavalry, each captain originally had his own colour. These troop colours, however, gradually disappeared, and in 1741 a royal warrant laid it down that there shall be only three standards per regiment. In 1834 two of the three standards were abolished in regiments of lancers and hussars, and in 1859 the number of standards in all cavalry regiments was reduced to one. A valuable contribution to the history of regiments, their organization and pay at the different periods, is supplied in the book, which also incidentally throws much light on military habits and practices during the

last half of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century. In addition some particulars are given of the Fencible regiments, a sort of local militia which existed in Scotland during the end of the last and the early part of the present century. Finally, we catch a glimpse of the Scottish volunteer corps which sprang into existence during the great war with France.

Highways of History.—The Connexion between England and Scotland. By Ella S. Armitage. (Rivingtons.)—This little book is one of a series which undertakes to tell the story of our national development under its various aspects, each volume treating of a separate department of the subject. Whether the relations of England and Scotland are a fit subject for treatment of this sort may perhaps be doubted. They are unintelligible without a knowledge of the general history of the two countries concerned, and during the last three or four centuries of the period under review—that is, from Edward I.'s time onward—without a knowledge of the relations of England with continental powers. Generally speaking, the events recorded show no connected lines of development or chain of cause and effect. Short and bloody wars or fruitless negotiations alternate with periods when there is little or nothing to narrate. In fact, the earlier division of the subject would best be treated in its place as part of the political history of the two countries, while the later division should form part of a general review of English foreign policy. But, granted that the work had to be done, we are glad to be able to say that it has been creditably performed. There is, of course, a good deal in the book which properly belongs to the internal history of either England or Scotland, but this, from the nature of the subject, was inevitable. It could not be anticipated that in the space of about 150 pages on such a subject there should be much that is new or original; all we have a right to expect is that the more important events should be distinctly marked out and their results explained, and this has been done. The incorporation of Strathclyde, the cession of Cumberland and Lothian, the marriage of Malcolm and Margaret, the introduction of feudalism into the Lowlands—the steps, that is, which formed the mediæval kingdom of Scotland—are distinctly brought out. The War of Independence, ending in the Treaty of Northampton, and the dreary warfare which resulted from the French alliance with Scotland and the English invasions of France, are briefly but clearly treated. More attention is given to the period of the Tudors and the Stuarts. The author does well in laying stress on the Reformation and the adhesion to a common faith as bringing the two countries into a frame of mind quite different from their former hostile attitude, and the influence of Presbyterian Scotland on the civil wars in England—which, as she says, were "in reality a struggle for ecclesiastical power"—is not left unnoticed. More space might have been allotted to the events and negotiations which preceded the final union in 1707; but in general a due sense of proportion has been observed throughout the volume. If the other volumes of the series are equally good the able editor may be congratulated on a real success.

A GERMAN pamphlet entitled *William Forrest's Leben und Werke*, published by the Königl. Bayerische Realschule at Kempten in Bavaria, and written by Herr Paul Kiene, gives an account of the life and works of William Forrest, author of the well-known 'Histories of Gysilde the Seconde' (or life of Catherine of Arragon in metre), edited some years ago by Mr. Macray for the Roxburghe Club. Herr Kiene was in London in the spring of 1884, and having had his attention drawn to the Harleian MS. 1703, containing some of Forrest's metrical effusions (we can hardly call them poetry), set to work and followed up his subject with the thoroughness of a German, and the result is before us in seventy-two pages octavo. The

chief interest of Forrest's life is owing to his having studied at Oxford at the time when the question of Henry VIII.'s divorce came before the university, so that he was able to relate from his own experience some facts about the Oxford of that day of which Anthony Wood found no mention elsewhere. Herr Kiene also discovered some important references to Forrest in the Public Record Office, especially in the volume known as Cardinal Pole's Pension Book.

We have on our table the first instalment of the second volume of the *Rivista Storica Italiana*, which contains an attractive article by Signor Malamani on the manners and customs of the Venetians in the last century.—Signor Molmenti has sent us a volume called *La Dogaresa di Venezia* (Turin, Roux & Favale), a supplement to his 'Storia di Venezia nella Vita Privata.' A serious difficulty in the way of writing such a book is that in the best days of Venice the women were kept in the background; and it cannot be said that Signor Molmenti has altogether overcome this obstacle. His remarks on the conspiracy of Marino Faliero, though not very well arranged, will be interesting to those who have read Mr. Swinburne's recent tragedy. Signor Molmenti is sceptical as to the conspiracy being caused by an insult offered to the Dogaresa. The last Dogaresa of Venice, the wife of Manin, died, happily for herself, before the fall of the Republic; but Manin's predecessor, Paolo Renier, left a widow, who, originally a ballet girl, was never acknowledged by the Republic as Dogaresa, nor allowed to appear on state occasions. She survived the fall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna, and died in 1817.

The Discoveries of America to the Year 1525, by Mr. Arthur James Weise (Bentley & Son), is a book containing facsimiles of many rare maps, and statements which are quite as curious. Mr. Weise has taken great pains in getting his materials together, but his skill is not adequate to dealing with them. He ought to have sifted his authorities and summed up his conclusions in a luminous fashion. As it is, the reader finds it difficult to determine what to accept and what to reject. Mr. Weise seems disposed to believe many things which more critical persons would pronounce exceedingly doubtful, if not wholly incredible. Thus he writes with apparent belief about divine beings descending upon earth and mating with mortal women, their progeny reigning over the Atlantic island. It may be that Mr. Weise really considers a legend of this kind as purely unhistorical; but we do not gather from his pages that he takes that view. While he deserves credit for supplying material to the investigator, he has not earned the further praise of having displayed critical acumen.

THE second volume of *The Archives of Maryland* (Maryland Historical Society) is as useful as the first, and does its editor, Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, as much credit. This one contains the acts and proceedings of the Assembly between April, 1661, and June, 1676. The minute details which abound must prove most serviceable to the future historian of Maryland, while they will be found to be very interesting by the students of colonial legislation.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mother Darling! (Field & Tuer) is a pretty little story written by Miss A. E. N. Bewicke for the purpose of denouncing the law as to the custody of infants. Like most enthusiastic law reformers she damages her case by representing the law to be worse than it is. She has not mastered the existing law. She has failed to appreciate the effect of the Act of 1873 relating to the custody of infants. It is true that it repealed Serjeant Talfourd's Act, but only to improve the mother's position. Miss Bewicke represents the Act of 1873 as having cruelly

taken away rights which in fact it extended. But the case she describes of the testamentary guardian and the father's direction as to the religion in which his children are to be brought up is very cleverly put, and raises a fair question whether the Court, on the evidence Miss Bewicke lays before her readers, would have felt bound to refuse the mother's petition for the custody of her children. It appears that the father, after running away abroad with a disreputable woman and kidnapping his children, had, almost on his death-bed, turned Roman Catholic, and by will left the guardianship of his very young children to a scamp, and directed that they should be educated as Roman Catholics. One cannot but admire the ingenuity with which the details are contrived. As a matter of fact, though Miss Bewicke thinks otherwise, if the father (a wicked monster) had stayed in England, the mother (an angel of goodness and maternal devotion) could have got the custody of the children till they were sixteen; but his going abroad raised a practical difficulty, perhaps not insurmountable. The introduction of the religious question hits what many people think a real blot in the law. For the rest the story, instead of exposing the law's defects, rather throws credit on it, for it would be quite able to do justice even in the very hard case Miss Bewicke has prepared. It is certain that the Court would have given the custody of the children to the mother in spite of the guardian, and in the circumstances it is doubtful whether the testamentary direction as to their religious education would have been supported. What has been said shows clearly that Miss Bewicke's story is clever. It should be added that it is told with much vivacity and contains many a touch of real pathos, the description of the infants' love for their mother being particularly good. Miss Bewicke's way of advocating her cause is effective, especially because she abstains as much as she can from tirades, and while she is winning the reader over to her side has the air of leaving him free to form his own opinion.

WHEN the system of popular education in the United States is referred to clear information is generally lacking with regard to its practical working in the Western States. That information may now be found in Mr. G. W. Knight's *History and Management of the Land Grants for Education in the North-West Territory* (Putnam's Sons). In these states large grants of land have been made with a view to establish schools and colleges; but in several cases the management of them has been discredited. Mr. Knight numbers among the drawbacks "the general indifference of the people to the whole subject." There has been great waste and not a little peculation. Had the grants been properly administered all the State universities would have been independent of further aid, and might have been far better seminaries of sound learning. To those who take interest in education, and especially to those who would like hints as to how to deal with the education problem in such of our colonies as are in much the same condition as the North-Western States of America, this treatise may be recommended.

Manitoba Described, by Mr. Robert Miller Christy (Wyman & Sons), does not contain much that is new on a subject about which a great deal has lately been written. Mr. Christy considers his account will be the more useful because it is based upon personal knowledge. Though differing on certain points from previous writers, he is quite as confident as any of them about the value of Manitoba as a home for suitable settlers.

MESSRS. WELLS GARDNER, DARTON & CO. send us a pretty volume edited by Mrs. Tyssen-Amherst, and called *In a Good Cause*, because it is published for the benefit of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children. Mr. Anstey contributes an amusing story, styled 'A Very Bad Quarter of an Hour'; there are some

graceful verses by Mr. Andrew Lang; and a pleasant tale, 'A Roumanian Romance,' is contributed by Mr. W. R. S. Ralston. A capital frontispiece is furnished by Mr. Caldecott, and many of the other illustrations are good.

A VALUABLE addition to the constantly growing Goethe literature has recently been contributed by Dr. Strehlke, in the shape of a complete index to the vast collection of Goethe's letters. This useful work, which has been published at Berlin, and comprises three volumes, gives the source, place, date, and first words of the poet's letters, exceeding 9,000.

GUIDE-BOOKS are one of the chief staples of the publishing trade at this season. To Messrs. Churchill we are indebted for *Health-Resorts at Home and Abroad*, by Prof. Charteris, of Glasgow. It contains a large amount of trustworthy information well arranged, and is provided with a good therapeutic index. A convenient map, furnished by Dr. Steinschneider, of Franzensbad, adds to the value of the volume.—Messrs. Hachette send us a new and much enlarged edition of the *Paris-Diamond* of M. Joanne, the best of the pocket guides to the French capital. The plans to illustrate each walk are an admirable contrivance for making matters plain.—Mr. Stanford has produced the eighth edition of Mr. Jenkinson's *Practical Guide to the English Lake District*, a work of deserved reputation.

WE have on our table *International Law and International Relations*, by J. K. Stephen (Macmillan),—*A Complete History of the Indian Mutiny*, by Col. S. D. White (Weston-super-Mare, Marche),—*History of Ireland for Schools*, by W. F. Collier (Marcus Ward),—*Senior English History for Standards V. and VI.* (Chambers),—*Lives, Great and Simple*, by Mrs. G. Tooley (Kent),—*Richelieu*, by G. Masson (S.P.C.K.),—*Commercial and School Book-keeping*, by A. F. Notley (Bemrose),—*Notes on Inductive Logic*, Book I., by T. W. Levin (Bell),—*Where is It? A Geographical Handbook*, by A. Bishop (Simpkin),—*A Systematic List of the Butterflies of Europe*, by H. C. Lang (Reeve & Co.),—*Amateur Work*, Vol. III. (Ward & Lock),—*Billiards Simplified* (Burroughes & Watts),—*Active Principles*, by J. H. Godwin (Clarke),—*Representative American Orations*, 3 vols., edited by A. Johnston (Putnam's),—*Pahlavi Texts*, translated by E. W. West (Frowde),—*Dissertations on the Philosophy of the Creation*, by W. Galloway (Edinburgh, Gammell),—*The Instinct of Love*, by F. B. M. Coultas (Kegan Paul),—*A Daughter of Our Time*, by I. Gilchrist (Maxwell),—*Mark Twain's Birthday Book*, by E. E. S. (Remington),—*Fred Turner's Friends*, by the Rev. E. N. Hoare (Nelson),—*The Fisherman's Grandchildren* (Nelson),—*Oonah*, by G. Payne (Ward & Lock),—*Lal*, by W. A. Hammond (New York, Appleton),—*The Nation in the Parish*, by E. M. Lawson (Houghton & Gunn),—and *The Maxims of La Rochefoucauld* (Whittingham).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Biblical Treasury, Old Testament Series, Vol. 4, 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Currie's (Rev. J.) Sermons for Sundays and Holy Days, Vol. 2, 8vo, 7/6 cl.
Johnstone's (Rev. T. B.) Analysis of the Second Book of Samuel, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Kellogg's (S. H.) The Light of Asia and the Light of the World, cr. 8vo, 7/6 cl.
Vickers's (J.) The History of Herod, or Another Look at a Man emerging from Twenty Centuries of Calumny, 6/

Law.

- Musket's (R. J.) Law relating to Trade Marks, cr. 8vo, 5/6 cl.
Wertheimer's (J.) Law relating to Clubs, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.

Poetry.

- Bach's (L. E.) Carols of Cradleland, 4to, 5/ cl.
Law Lyrics, 12mo, 2/6 bds.

History and Biography.

- Fairfax (R.), of Steeton, Life of, 1668-1725, by C. R. Markham, 8vo, 12/6 cl.
Ross's (Rev. W.) Aberdeen and Inchoolme, being Historical Notices of the Parish and Monastery, cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

- Peterson's Guide to England and Wales: Part 1, London, Southern, and Eastern Counties; Part 2, Midland and Northern Counties and Wales, cr. 8vo, 2/ each.

Philology.

- Yates's (W. M.) Key to Rust's First Steps to Latin Prose Composition, 12mo, 3/6 cl.

Science.

- Candler's (H.) Notes on Algebra, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Carmichael's (T.) Physico-Chemical Constants, Vol. 1, 42/ cl.
Fitzgerald's (H. F.) Dictionary of Names of British Plants, 12mo, 2/6 cl.
Fontaine's (H.) Electrolysis, a Practical Treatise on Nickel- ing, &c., by means of Electricity, trans. by Besly, 9/ cl.
Fuchs's (Dr. E.) Causes and Prevention of Blindness, trans. by Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, 8vo, 7/6 cl.
Living's (G. D.) Chemical Equilibrium the Result of the Dissipation of Energy, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

- Clarke's (Mrs. C.) High-Class Cooking Recipes, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Colenso's (F. E.) The Ruin of Zululand, 8vo, 10/ cl.
Conway's (H.) A Family Affair, 3 vols. cr. 8vo, 31/6 cl.
Easy Outlines for teaching Composition for Standards VI. and VII., 6/ on roller.
Friend's (Rev. H.) Ministry of Flowers, cr. 8vo, 2/6 cl.
Gibson's (G.) Of High Degree, 12mo, 2/ bds.
Gift's (Theo.) Visited on the Children, cr. 8vo, 2/ bds.
Gingold's (H. E. A.) Steynville, or Fatal Fortunes, 3 vols. cr. 8vo, 31/6 cl.
Groves's (J. P.) Sketches of Adventure and Sport, a Book for Boys, 4to, 6/ cl.
Heatherthway's (J. T.) Xenia, or Voices from the Silent Land, cr. 8vo, 3/6 cl.
Humphry's (G. M.) Old Age, and Changes incidental to it, cr. 8vo, 2/ cl.
King's (K.) The Law Forbids, 3 vols. cr. 8vo, 31/6 cl.
Life's Changes, by W. M., cr. 8vo, 6/ cl.
Mason's (J.) Sporting Recollections, 8vo, 10/6 cl.
New Crusade (A.), by Peter the Hermit, 8vo, 2/ bds.
Tristram's (W. G.) Comedies from a Country Side, cr. 8vo, 7/6 cl.
Trotter's (A.) The Land Leaguers, 12mo, 2/ bds.
Weatherly's (F.) Through the Meadows, illustrated by M. E. Edwards, Vignettes by J. C. Staples, 4to, 6/ bds.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Lipsius (R. A.): Philosophie u. Religion, 5m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Abhandlungen d. Archæologischen-Epigraphischen Seminars der Universität Wien, Part 8, 5m.
Capeinck (J.): Études de Fleurs Peintes, Part 1, 12fr.
Ephemeris Epigraphica, Vol. 8, 5m.
Furtwängler's (A.): Die Vasensammlung der Königl. Museen zu Berlin, 2 vols, 20m.

History.

- Monumenta Germaniæ Historica, Vol. 7, 13m.

Philology.

- Octavian, hrsg. v. G. Sarrazin, 4m. 50.

Science.

- Albrecht (G.): Geschichte der Elektrizität, 3m.
Kitt (E.): Handbuch der Elektrotechnik, Vol. 1, Part 1, 5m.
Schmidt (A.): Atlas der Diatomaceenkunde, Parts 21 and 22, 6m.

General Literature.

- Duruy (G.): Le Garde du Corps, 3fr. 50.
Frank (J.): Hors du Monde, 3fr. 50.
Lescleire (R.): Les Propos de Table de Victor Hugo, 6fr.
O'Beil (M.): Ces Chers Voisins, 3fr. 50.

MEADOWSWEET.

THROUGH grass, through amber'd cornfields, our slow Stream—

Fringed with its flags and reeds and rushes tall
And Meadowsweet, the chosen from them all
By wandering children, yellow as the cream
Of those great cows—winds on as in a dream
By mill and footbridge, hamlet old and small
(Red roofs, gray tower), and sees the sunset gleam
On mullion'd windows of an ivied Hall.

There, once upon a time, the heavy King
Trod out its perfume from the Meadowsweet,
Strewn like a woman's love beneath his feet,
In stately dance or jovial banqueting,
When all was new; and in its wayfaring
Our Streamlet curv'd, as now, through grass and wheat.
WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

THE LIFE OF MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT.

July 25, 1885.

I do not wish to enter into a useless controversy or to ask for too much space in the columns of the *Athenæum*; but I cannot let Mr. Ingram's letter in regard to the English edition of the life of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin pass without a few more and last words of explanation. In my first letter on the subject I simply stated my case, for it seems I have no one against whom to make complaint. It has been represented to me that the American publishers are not responsible for the mistake, since they had no intention of intimating to the English editor that I had been consulted in the matter. Thus I am given to understand there is no one to blame—a fact which, satisfactory as it may be to American publishers and English

editor, unfortunately for me does not lessen my grievance.

It is true Mr. Ingram's communications were made and his regrets expressed before the publication of the book; but, practically, as far as I was concerned it was the same as if it had been already published. The proofs were in the printer's hands; I could not even see them.

ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL.

'LITERARY LANDMARKS OF LONDON.'

EVERYBODY will, I think, agree with the favourable judgment which your reviewer has given of 'Literary Landmarks of London.' The arrangement of the volume is excellent, and the style, as is befitting such a subject, clear and simple. Mr. Hutton's industry and perseverance can, indeed, only be thoroughly appreciated by those who have had personal experience of this sort of literary work. But however diligent a writer may be in personal researches, he must in a volume like the one under discussion make great use of the work of those who have gone over the ground before him, and Mr. Hutton does not appear to have always consulted the best authorities, and has neglected those from whom much valuable information might have been gained. A glance through the indexes of the *Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries* would have enabled him to make valuable additions to his work, and would have prevented him from repeating errors which have already been exposed. It is not, I consider, the duty of a correspondent to search for faults, and I shall confine myself to pointing out those which come within my immediate knowledge.

Of the names omitted I shall only say that under the first two letters of the alphabet we look in vain for articles on John Arbuthnot, Aphra Behn, and Bolingbroke. It would certainly not be difficult for Mr. Hutton to tell his readers something about the London haunts of these distinguished writers; and in a history of the literary landmarks of London some notice should have been taken of well-known booksellers and publishers, whose places of business are easily ascertained by the imprints of their books. A very interesting chapter might have been given on this subject, and I hope it will be supplied in another edition.

Mr. Hutton speaks in the preface of a Directory "published and sold by Henry Kent," &c., in 1736, as the oldest volume of the kind in the British Museum. This is doubtless correct; but some mention should have been made of a similar work, published half a century earlier, "printed for Sam Lee and are to be sold at his Shop in Lombard-street, near Popes-head Alley.....1677." Besides the copy of this work in the Bodleian two others are known to exist, and there have been two modern reprints of it.

In the description of Addison's funeral in Westminster Abbey no allusion is made to the fact that the statue erected in honour of the famous essayist in 1808 is not a portrait of Addison, but of his friend Sir Andrew Fountaine, the original founder of the Narford Collection, the recent sale of which caused so much interest to the artistic world. The story of this strange mistake is related in a pamphlet, 'Romance of a Portrait,' published in 1858. No mention is made under "Boswell" of his residence (in 1789) in Queen Anne Street, where the biographer lived in a house for which he paid the modest rental of 50*l*. It was in this street, too, that Miss Burney's Evelina lived; but I will refer to this subject further on.

The article on Johnson is, as your reviewer states, excellent; but the list of Johnson's London residences, arranged in chronological order and dictated by himself to Boswell, should certainly have been given.

The paragraph quoted from Jesse's 'London' about Pope's residence in No. 9, Berkeley Street is a tissue of blunders from beginning to end. I pointed out in the *Athenæum* of April 15th,

1882, that there is scarcely a statement in the passage which is not palpably incorrect. It is not since Richardson's time that his house in North End Road, Hammersmith, has been divided into two mansions. The internal arrangements of the house are the same now as when the author of 'Clarissa Harlowe' used to read the MSS. of his novels to an admiring circle of young ladies in the summer-house of the garden, though the summer-house has disappeared. An examination of the building shows that it was always intended for two dwelling-places, and the separate entrances have each their old-fashioned gate of hammered iron. In the article on Sheridan Mr. Hutton might well have given the interesting anecdote, related in John Wilson Croker's 'Memoirs,' of the last occasion when the famous wit and dramatist, then living in the environs of London, was seen by his former friend the Prince of Wales. Nor is this the only piece of useful information which Mr. Hutton might have found in these delightful memoirs.

I mentioned above that Miss Burney's Evelina lived in Queen Anne Street. Mr. Hutton makes no allusion to the places rendered famous by the creations of genius. I think this omission is much to be regretted. The Tabard Inn, only recently pulled down, from which the Canterbury pilgrims started on their famous journey; the Temple Gardens, where Warwick and Suffolk plucked the roses destined to be the rival badges of the great civil war (a page of history which Lord Beaconsfield, at the last Royal Academy banquet he ever attended, held up as one from which English artists could never fail to draw fresh inspirations for their canvases), — but I will not attempt to enumerate the "sacred places" of literary London. To the imaginative mind the shadowy beings who frequented them are full of life and still haunt the scenes of their former adventures. Sometimes, indeed, they are remembered when those who called them into being are no longer thought of or cared for.

The beings of the mind are not of day;
Essentially immortal, they create
And multiply in us a brighter ray
And more beloved existence.
Childs Harold, canto iv. 5.

F. G.

AN UNKNOWN EDITION OF KIMCHI'S HEBREW GRAMMAR.

BOTH Steinschneider ('Catal. Lib. Heb.' col. 872) and Zedner ('Catal. of the Hebrew Books in the British Museum,' fol. 199), who are justly regarded as the great authorities in Hebrew bibliography, state that the folio of 1532, which was printed at Constantinople, and which is dated in the colophon 1534, is the first edition of Kimchi's celebrated Hebrew grammar. They also mention the octavo edition which was simultaneously published by the same printer, and of which, besides the copy in the British Museum (press mark c. 50, a. 10), there is only one other copy known. Even Dr. Schiller-Szinessy, who has instituted independent researches in the department of Hebrew bibliography, gives in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (vol. xiv. article "Kimchi") these two as the first editions of the grammar in question.

It so happens that I possess an edition printed and dated 1524, that is, nearly ten years older than the supposed *editio princeps*. As the volume is entirely unknown, I subjoin the following collation. It is a quarto of 161 folios, each full page having twenty-eight lines, without pagination, catchword, or place of printing, but with signatures. The title is within a broad woodcut border of arabesque design, probably Italian, on the lower part of which is a blank circular space enclosed by a wreath, evidently designed for the insertion of the armorial bearings or name of the owner. Within the border is the title of the work in five lines, nearly occupying the whole square, as follows:—

חלק הדקדוק
לרדק במורה
מקום ונקוד
ומעשים במקום
הצריך

"The part containing the grammar of Redak [=R. David Kimchi], with references, vowel-points, and accents in the requisite places." At the end of the volume, i.e., fol. 161 b, is the following colophon in four lines:—

ותשלם כל המלאכה מלאכת שמים
ביום שני שבעה ימים לחדש אלו של שנת
הרפה ליצירה השם זכנו לימות המשיח
ולחיי העולם הבא בילא

"The whole work is finished, the heavenly work, the second day of the week, the seventh day of the month Elul, in the year 5285 of the creation [=1524 A.D.]. May the Lord graciously destine us for the days of the Messiah and for everlasting life hereafter. Blessed be the Lord for ever. Amen and Amen." Unlike the 1532 editions, it does not give in the margin the references either to the respective books of the Scriptures or to the chapters of the books quoted in the body of the text. Moreover folios 53, 60, 77, and 82 are blank, a fact which I have noticed in other early printed Hebrew books. I have once been told that the cause of it is to be found in the fact that the printers designed thereby to exhibit the volumes as imperfect and thus to escape the censor or some tax. Can any one explain this phenomenon?

CHRISTIAN D. GINSBURG.

LOCKHART'S LIFE OF SCOTT.

THE following letter, copied from the original in the autograph of the author, affords a good and amusing illustration of the manner in which some of our best modern biography is manufactured. On referring, however, to Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' I was somewhat disappointed to find that Tom Moore did not avail himself of this rare opportunity to give the great novelist a retrospective touch-up with his poetic pencil.

G. M. B.

24, Sussex-place, London, October 4, 1837.

MY DEAR MOORE,—This morning I received in safety your letter & its enclosure, which after being copied shall be immediately returned to your hands.

Your hint for a hint from me about the sort of a memorandum I shd like best to have from yourself is to say the least a poser. On the whole I beg you not to look before you set about it at any of the contributions I have printed, tho' if you wish to disobey this prayer I think the best of them is that of young Adolphus at the middle of Vol. V., under August or September, 1823. But what I shd prize more than anything wd be a letter written by you at the time & conveying your impressions fresh & hot to some friend (say Mrs. Moore) who had not chanced to meet Scott in Society. Your Journal may very probably furnish something like this, and whatever you send I shall be sure to receive it with very sincere gratification & eke gratitude.

You saw Sir Walter at a very remarkable time. He was just taking leave of his worldly prosperity, & in spite of all the fortitude he shewed under pecuniary ruin, of very many of his chief sources of enjoyment in Life. The diary of his latter years is a very tragic document, shewing in detail the severe inward struggles which he so carefully & proudly veiled from the world, and even from his bosom friends. I shd like well to have a sparkling page of yours before I turn the leaf to this journal, which by the way commences very near the date of your visit.

Believe me sincerely your

Obliged

[Signed] J. G. LOCKHART.

From the envelope, "To Thomas Moore, Esq., Sloperon Cottage, Devizes."

AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE correspondent to whom Thirlwall's 'Letters to a Friend' were addressed writes to us as follows:—

"In 1874 Dr. Perowne, now Dean of Peterborough, contributed a notice to the *Athenæum* of the bishop's life and labours on the occasion

of Bishop Thirlwall's resignation of the see of St. David's. When he was preparing his article the dean requested me to ascertain from the bishop the circumstances which led to the resignation of his assistant tutorship, in order that the article might supply an accurate account of that incident. Unfortunately the letter written by the bishop in reply to my inquiries is missing. I have, however, found my letter acknowledging that reply, and it repeats the words he used concerning his retirement from the assistant tutorship—"taken from me." It is as follows:—

"I began a letter to you the day I received your own, but, for several reasons, I could not finish it, and the time has run on until now without my being able to write, partly because I am often tired, but chiefly on account of having vexed you with thoughtless questions, which I wish I had never asked. A Cambridge friend put them to me, who was as ignorant as myself of the circumstances into which I inquired, and I can only say that it is not to you, but to those who could neither appreciate nor understand you, that the past in which they took part should be an 'unpleasant memory.' To them that part ought not only to be 'unpleasant,' but remorseful. There is no fear of its being raked up. That your tutorship should have been 'taken from you' is a disgrace of which Cambridge may well be ashamed, and one she would certainly keep out of sight."

"Whatever may have been the means adopted to ensure his retirement from the office of assistant tutor, they were considered by Thirlwall as tantamount to a dismissal; it was 'taken from' him, and his mind was so impartial that he was an unimpeachable judge of the conditions under which he was forced to retire. I think it only fair to Sir George Airy, who has shown his sympathy upon this subject, and also just to the memory of our departed friend, that the bishop's own impressions in regard to his retirement should be made known, especially as he, to the end of his honoured life, keenly felt the injustice that had been done him in early years."

"My own letter is so clumsily expressed that I beg you will not suppose from it that I credit Cambridge with the bishop's dismissal. I only meant, and mean, that her many tolerant and just members must always regret the action of the few who desired that his tutorship should be 'taken from' Bishop Thirlwall."

"The following extracts from the unpublished journal of the late Mr. Romilly, Fellow of Trinity College, I owe to the courtesy of a relation:—

"May 27th, 1834.—To-day our Master was despotical and foolish enough to dismiss Thirlwall from the tuition, on account of the sentiments expressed in his pamphlet concerning the expediency of compulsory chapel: he will repent so rash a step."

"May 29th.—Dined with the V.-Ch. & met Dr. Buckland (Sid) the preacher of the day (Oak-Day), Mr. of Jesus, Mr. of Clare, Phillips & Lodington (two of the auditors), Philpotts, Gunning & Hopkins. We got into some warmish discussion conc^g Dissenters. Sedgwick & Sheepshank arrived fr^m town to-day to look into Thirlwall's case. Sedg. & Musgrave drew up a paper & took it to the Master: "We the undersigned resident Seniors request you to call a Sen^t to enquire into the proceeding which led to Mr. Thirlwall's resignation of the Tuition," signed by A. Sedgwick, T. Musgrave, G. Peacock, J. Romilly, R. Sheepshanks (?)."

Literary Gossip.

THE September *Century* will contain an article on Vicksburg by the late General Grant.

To our paragraph of last week on the work of the Society of Authors may be added the news that the Copyright Association is co-operating in the production of the new Copyright Bill, which will be the joint work of the two societies, and represent every copyright interest. The main provisions of Mr. Dalry's Bill have been accepted in principle both by the Authors'

Society and the Copyright Association. The assistance of the secretary of the Musical Copyright Association has also been received.

ADMIRERS of Thackeray and Doyle will be interested to hear of the existence of a wood-block, nearly finished, cut after one of Thackeray's drawings for 'Mrs. Perkins's Ball,' which shows many variations from the published plate; also of two blocks, after drawings by Doyle, which were not used in 'Rebecca and Rowena,' for which they were intended. The three blocks are in the hands of Mr. Charles P. Johnson, who is considering how he can best make them known to collectors.

It was feared at one moment that some Persian MSS. belonging to the Bodleian Library, which Dr. Ethé kept for the sake of his catalogue of the Persian MSS. contained in the library, now in the press, were lost in the fire that broke out lately at the Aberystwith University College. We are glad to state that not only are these MSS. intact, but that also the college library has been saved.

M. HYVERNAT, a French priest at Rome, who it is hoped will be soon attached to the Vatican Library, is preparing the Coptic text, with a French translation, notes, and index, of the Acts of the Martyrs in Egypt (mostly under Diocletian). These texts are relatively ancient, and although containing much legendary matter, they are important for philology as well as for geography. The work will be issued in two volumes, of five hundred pages each, by the press of the Propaganda at Rome.

THE Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution have received a donation of fifty guineas from Mr. John Murray, the President of the Institution, in response to a call they are making to the trade on behalf of the funds of the Institution.

PRINCE IBRAHIM HILMI, the son of the Khedive Ismail, will shortly publish through Messrs. Trübner & Co. a work on the literature of the Soudan, ancient, mediæval, and modern. The bibliography will embrace printed books, periodicals, MSS., maps, drawings, &c.

PROF. SCHERER's 'History of German Literature,' which has had great success in Germany, is soon to appear in an English translation. The translation has been revised and carried through the press by Prof. Max Müller, and will be published by the Clarendon Press.

THE Hon. David Erskine, who was for many years Colonial Secretary of Natal, has now completed his examination of the public records here for information concerning the history of South Africa. He has been engaged for a period of four years in making extracts from these documents, and the result is the collection of much material of value to the future historian.

MR. P. J. ANDERSON, Assistant Registrar of Aberdeen University, is engaged in preparing for publication the "Fasti" of Marischal College, Aberdeen. The records of Marischal College have been reported on by the Historical MSS. Commission (ii. 200), but Mr. Anderson proposes to include in his work all documents bearing on the

history of the college. Many such have been discovered in the Public Record Office.

WE have already mentioned that Mr. Rendle, the historian of Southwark, is preparing for immediate publication the result of his researches in connexion with the Southwark family of Harvard, *alias* Harvy, from which the founder of Harvard University, U.S., sprang. Now that the attention of antiquaries has been directed to the records of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, it would be well if the custodians would do something to remedy their dilapidated condition. With regard to one class, the token-books (unique in character it is believed), it has been recently stated on good authority that they "appear as if extemporized for a chandler's shop—some with paper covers ragged enough, some altogether without."

MR. ELLIOT STOCK is engaged in making a "facsimile" of Vaughan's 'Silex Scintillans.'

DR. FRIEDLÄNDER's English translation of the second and third parts of Maimonides's 'Guide of the Perplexed' is now quite ready for publication.

MR. PICKERING, the librarian of the Inner Temple, sends us the following complaint:—

"I notice that the new volume of Morley's 'Universal Library' (Dante translated by Longfellow) bears the date 1886 on the title-page. What can be the object of publishers in deluding the public and puzzling future bibliographers by this evil system of post-dating?"

IF the spread of newspaper literature can be taken as a test of the literary advance of a nation, the statistics of the Indian Post Office in this respect must be considered highly favourable. In 1879-80 the Director General of the Post Office remarked that there was a falling off in the number of newspapers that passed through his department, but since the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and the reduction of the rate of postage in 1881, the increase has been steadily progressive. In 1880-1, for instance, the number of newspapers passing through the Post Office was 11,942,000, and the number has since then increased at the rate of more than a million a year, to 15,848,000 in 1883-4.

MR. P. LERRAC writes:—

"As in your reviewer's notice of my Algerian story—'Madame Naudet'—it is said that there is no external evidence to show whether it is a translation or the work of a Frenchman writing in English, I should feel much obliged if you would allow me to state that the tale is *not* a translation."

THE fourth volume of the "Imperial Parliament Series" will be by the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., on 'Russia and England.' It will be published in the course of two or three weeks.

A FREE library is to be started at Hoxton by the General Committee of the Gospel Temperance movement.

SCIENCE

BOOKS ON ORNITHOLOGY.

The Birds of Lancashire. By F. S. Mitchell. (Van Voorst.)—This is emphatically an excellent work, and although it consists of only 224 pages, it contains an amount of accurate information to be found in few works of greater bulk and pretensions. In its treatment of the subject of

geographical distribution it displays a breadth of view which places it far in advance of ordinary contributions to county or local faunas, and the author is evidently alive to the disadvantages attendant upon the prevailing system of accepting the limits of a county instead of adopting the natural lines of physical conformation. For the present, however, and until the faunas of the surrounding districts are worked out, the compiler of these local histories has no choice but to follow the schemes already in use; and we are far too glad to obtain so much trustworthy information respecting such an important division of England to be hypercritical as to the precise form in which it is presented. As Mr. Mitchell justly observes, that outlying portion of Lancashire which is enclosed by Windermere and the Duddon and Winster valleys, and which forms the district of Furness, ought certainly, for distribution purposes, to be treated in another connexion. By the way, it may be doubted if many persons could state offhand, without a preparatory hint, to what county the greater portion of Windermere belongs; it is vaguely known as being "in the Lake District." To the scientific merits of this work are added the attractions of a map and nearly a dozen illustrations—two of them coloured plates by Keulemans of rare stragglers to this country. One of these represents the black-throated wheatear (*Saxicola stapezina*), a South European species, a male example of which was shot on the 8th of May, 1875, near Bury in Lancashire, the only occurrence known in Britain. The second is the beautiful crimson-winged wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*), which some of our keen-eyed readers may have seen in the gorges of the Alps or the Pyrenees, clinging to the face of the rocks, and looking, when its pinions are extended, like a gigantic butterfly. This wanderer frequented the tall chimney of a mill at Sabden, where it attracted great attention until it met with the usual fate of rarities. The masonry probably harboured insects and was also the nearest approach it met with to the rocks from which in an evil hour it had wandered. That this Alpine species strays to very unlikely places there is ample evidence, several examples having been obtained in the busy commercial city of Nantes on the Loire, and generally on the walls of its old castle, just above the noisy steam-tram and the bustling quays lined with ships. The Lancashire bird is the only British-killed specimen in existence, but there is an earlier and undoubted instance which possesses an antiquarian interest, for it is described in a letter written to Gilbert White of Selborne by Robert Marsham, of Stratton-Strawless Hall, Norfolk, on the 30th of October, 1792. The volume is further embellished by plates and diagrams illustrative of the working of Hale decoy; but the subject of decoy, although tempting, is too large for discussion in this journal. We must therefore leave it, and many other points upon which we should like to make remarks, merely reiterating our opinion that so good a work of its kind has seldom been offered to the public.

The Water Birds of North America. By S. F. Baird, T. M. Brewer, and R. Ridgway. Vols. I. and II. (Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Vols. XII. and XIII.) (Boston, U.S., Little, Brown & Co.)—These handsome and costly volumes form the necessary complement of two important works commenced some years ago, namely, 'The Ornithology of California: Land Birds, Vol. I.,' published in 1870, and 'A History of North American Birds: Vols. I.-III., Land Birds,' by the above-named authors, completed in 1875. The causes of the production of the second work, such as the stoppage of the California Survey, are given in detail in the introduction to the two volumes now before us, and need not, therefore, be noticed at greater length than is necessary for the explanation of the sequence. Virtually the land birds in three volumes and the water birds in two

volumes form a complete history of the birds of North America from the Arctic regions to Mexico; and, to add to the uniformity, both series bear the names of the same authors upon their title-pages. The homogeneity is, however, more apparent than real, for during the interval of nearly ten years between the publications of the first and the second portions Dr. T. M. Brewer had been removed by death. The task of revising the uncompleted manuscript, upon which he had bestowed much time and labour, fell into the hands of Mr. J. D. Whitney, the State Geologist, and Mr. J. A. Allen, then of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, but since promoted to the American Museum of Natural History at Central Park, New York, to the satisfaction of those who have long appreciated the devoted industry and the store of scientific knowledge which were partially veiled by a modest and retiring disposition. Although his name does not appear on the title-page, we do not think we err in attributing to Mr. Allen a share in the work second only to that taken by Mr. Ridgway, one of the foremost of American ornithologists, and one upon whom Prof. Baird must necessarily have to a great extent relied, owing to the yearly increasing duties connected with the Fishery Commission and the directorship of the Museum at Washington. On the manner in which the work has been carried out a critic may safely bestow almost unqualified praise. The print, the paper, the style of execution of the illustrations, both in outline and in colouring, and the general letterpress demand nothing less, especially so far as the truly American species of birds are concerned. To the systematic arrangement we must take some exception, for it is admittedly non-natural, and we can scarcely bring ourselves to admit that a scheme which starts under such acknowledged disadvantage can be suited to "the convenience of the student." It is simply sinning against recent light to unite the Herodiones (herons, &c.) and the Limicolæ (plovers, snipes, &c.) under the heading of Grallatores, merely designating the former as "altricial" and the latter as "precocial." To this ill-assorted couple succeeds the order Alektorides, comprising the rails and cranes, the typical members of which are precocial and ptilopedic; and then we hark back to our Grallatores, with the qualification "Lamelli-rostral," exemplified by the flamingoes. Under the circumstances there is, of course, no objection to the next in sequence being the precocial Anseres (ducks, &c.), or "Lamelli-rostral Swimmers." To these succeed the "Totipalmate Swimmers," Steganopodes (pelicans, cormorants, gannets, and tropic-birds)—an order in which the typical young are certainly not ptilopedic, and which would with far greater consistency have been located in proximity to the altricial herons. Next come the precocial Longipennes (gulls and terns), separated by a wide gap from the plovers, &c., although it is now generally admitted by taxonomers that their affinities are so close that even the propriety of separating them into two orders is questionable. The following order, Tubinæres (petrels, &c.), comprises a large number of species, all of which lay a single white egg—generally with a strong musky smell—and have helpless young: conditions differing widely from those prevailing among the gulls or the plovers. Last comes the order Pygopodes, comprising the diving birds, grebes, loons, and auks, in the sequence indicated—a grouping against which we must not say much, although the balance of evidence goes to show that the affinities of the auks are with the plovers and the gulls. These criticisms on the systematic arrangement must not, however, be taken as intended to disparage the general excellence of the work. To the student of American ornithology it is absolutely indispensable, and in working over it, as we have had occasion to do pretty closely, the admirable style in which the main facts respecting the geographical distribution of species are succinctly

brought forward, and the truly scientific treatment of the climatic or localized forms, have struck us as worthy of hearty eulogy. In the biographical portion relating to those species of birds which are common to the Nearctic and Palearctic regions some errors may undoubtedly be found respecting the latter, principally in names of persons and places unknown to the transcribers of Dr. Brewer's notes; and a few of the statements respecting the British Islands are out of date. But on the whole this is a grand work, upon which all American ornithologists may be congratulated, and of which those whose names have been mentioned may well be proud.

MR. QUARITCH'S NEW GEOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE.

Athenæum Club, July 18, 1885.

As an old student of the history of mediæval geographical discovery, I beg leave to call attention in your columns to what appears to me a very exceptional and admirable example of literary labour in that direction. In the omnium-gatherum character of ordinary booksellers' catalogues the true lover of books can generally find amusement and interest, for even there variety has its charm; but the pleasure arises rather from speculative curiosity as to what may turn up next than from the keen ardour of a mind addressing itself to the pursuit of a given line of study. The pleasure is desultory, and is suggestive of the arm-chair and the breakfast table. In these days, however, the rapid growth of intellectual culture is producing in an ever increasing degree a number of specialists in different branches of literature, and it is obvious that if we have the good fortune to find in our midst booksellers who can command the necessary resources for bringing together—and that in large numbers—the most precious products of the printing press, and learning enough to show forth to the world the intrinsic historical and bibliographical merits of many of them, the annotated catalogues of such collections become a very important and noteworthy boon to society. I have often had occasion to notice, through the years, the valuable and learned comments incidentally appended to works in Mr. Quaritch's catalogues touching on my own favourite branch of investigation; but the value of these contributions to our knowledge becomes very greatly enhanced when such works, so commented on, are arranged in scientifically divided groups. That classification and able comments in booksellers' catalogues are no novelty every one knows, and no one more thankfully than myself. Nor are learned booksellers such as Rich, and Rodd, and Pickering, and Asher, and Henry Stevens, and Techener, and Tross, and Didot, and Frederick Muller, and Bohn, and Charles Knight, and Boone, and Ellis, and others, novelties. But so also it may be said that books themselves are no novelty, and yet every week certain books are deemed worthy of special notice in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere. The work of which I am speaking, and of which two numbers have recently been published, is entitled 'Catalogue of the History, Geography, and of the Philology of America, Australasia, Asia, and Africa.' The bill of fare in the first number, after supplying us with works on ancient and classical, mediæval and modern geography, provides a rich collection of works on the history of navigation and geographical discovery, lives of seamen and travellers, from the pre-Columbian discoveries of America downwards, and concludes with collections of voyages in chronological order of publication from 1507 to 1877, and of narratives of voyages in chronological order of performance from 1247 to 1870.

The second number is a work of peculiar interest, and is confined to books on the history, ethnology, and philology of America, under the following very important headings: 1. Spanish

America; 2. Portuguese America: Brazil; 3. Anglo-French America; 4. Books especially relating to American aborigines; 5. American languages; and ending with a bibliography of voyages and travels and of American subjects. Believing, as I do, that the love of these subjects is widely extending not only in the United States and in our colonies, but also in the United Kingdom, where the vigorous and adventurous spirit of our race lends both a retrospective and prospective interest to such narratives, I think that the bringing together of such a mass of information of a rare and choice kind, within the reach of all, is of very great importance. My own leaning, I freely confess, is to the antiquarian side of the subject, and I will beg leave to refer to one of the entries—in fact the first—under the heading of "Collections of Voyages," as a sample of the class of works and of the kind of information which the reader may find under a large number of entries of a similarly important character:—

"28,577. Vicenza, Fracanzano: Paesi novamente ritrovati et novo mondo da Alberico Vesputio Fiorentino intitolato. sm. 4°. Vicenza, cù la impensa de Mro Henrico Vicentino: & diligente cura et industria de Zamara suo fiol nel MCCCCVII. (1507). First issue of the first edition, and excessively rare."

The note appended is:—

"This work was truly the first collection of voyages ever compiled. The Portuguese book, dated 1502, and containing the travels of Marco Polo, Hieronymo di S. Stephano, and Nicolò Conti together, translated by Valentino Fernandez Aleman, is hardly entitled to such a distinction; and it certainly does not belong to the Italian abridgment of Peter Martyr's first Decade ['Libretto di tutta la Navigation'], printed at Venice in 1504, and here reprinted in the 'Paesi.'.....[Here I purposely omit sundry bibliographical technicalities which would be superfluous.] The compiler of the work was Fracanzio di Montalbodo, or 'Montalbodo Fracanzio' as it appears at the head of the Dedicatory Epistle."

I think we may fairly agree with Mr. Quaritch that the combination of the three above-quoted works by Valentim Fernandez would be very slight ground on which to regard it as "the first collection of voyages ever compiled"; but in connexion with this question it is quite worth while that the reader should be told something about this individual. Valentim Fernandez was a printer, a Moravian, but of German descent. At that time the art of printing led many Germans into foreign countries, and he wandered into Portugal. We find him in 1495 at Lisbon engaged, in conjunction with another German, Nicholas of Saxony, in printing the 'Life of Christ' by the Carthusian monk Ludolph of Saxony, which had been translated into Portuguese in 1445 by Bernardo, a monk of the Cistercian monastery of Alcobaca. Soon after he appeared not as a printer only, but as an editor, and brought out the work to which Mr. Quaritch refers. The translations from Nicolò de' Conti and Hieronymo di San Stefano were peculiarly valuable, as they were the earliest printed accounts of travels in India in the fifteenth century, i.e., before the rounding of the Cape. But what is more to the point is that in 1507, the very year in which the present collection of voyages appeared, Fernandez himself also compiled a collective geographical work, containing the earlier narratives of explorations carried out under the auspices of Prince Henry the Navigator, and consequently in the main considerably earlier than those embodied in the 'Paesi.' At the same time it remains to be said that nothing can eclipse the value of the contents of the 'Paesi Novamente Retrovati,' and that, whereas this work was printed in 1507, the collection by Fernandez remained in MS.; so that while it, in some sense, would seem to run Mr. Quaritch very hard as to what he describes as "the first collection of voyages ever compiled," it virtually leaves his claim unimpeached on behalf of the 'Paesi.' In the year 1847 the Academy of Sciences of Munich printed a memoir by Dr. Schmeller on this MS. collection, and some most valuable memoirs on several separate

documents therein were issued by Prof. Kunstmann at Munich between 1853 and 1861. The compiler of the 'Paesi' was for a long time supposed to be, as Mr. Quaritch very naturally inferred from the name at the head of the "Dedicatory Epistle," Fracanzio di Montalbodo. It appears, however, that Fracanzio di Monte Albodo in the Marca d'Ancona, Professor of Belles-Lettres at Vicenza, was only the editor, and that he dedicated the work to Giammaria Angiolello Vicentino, known for his travels in Persia. We are indebted to Count Baldelli Boni ('Il Milione,' tom. i. p. 32) for the information that the real compiler of the collection was Alessandro Zorzi, a skilful cartographer at Venice.

Among the valuable contents of the volume are the voyages of Cadamosto, De Cintra, and Vasco da Gama, and the narrative of Cabral's extraordinary discovery of Brazil in 1500, when on his way to India after Vasco da Gama's return. The important news was forthwith dispatched to King Manoel in a letter written by Pedro Vaz de Caminha, appointed under-secretary of the factory intended to be established at Calicut. By this means the first intimation of the discovery of Brazil was brought to Europe. On this Mr. Quaritch remarks: "Mr. Harriase says that the Cabral voyage in this first issue of the 'Paesi' was translated from King Manoel's letter to the King of Castile, printed in Italian at Rome and Milan in 1505; but this is simply a blunder. The American portion was printed for the first time in the 'Paesi,' and was evidently derived from the Portuguese report sent home from Brazil by Cabral before he proceeded on his eastern course, the original report itself being entirely lost." In this last supposition Mr. Quaritch is mistaken, as the MS. of the report was found by Muñoz in 1790 in the Torre do Tombo (Navarrete, tom. iii. p. 45). I have not space here to dilate on the other contents of the "Raccolta Vicentina," but they are of an extremely interesting character.

The annotations on maps of the early part of the sixteenth century are very copious and full of interest. One (numbered 28,142) entitled 'Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula,' by Peter Apianus, whose real name was Bieniowitz, is, as far as I know, unique, as Mr. Quaritch states it to be. In his note he says: "It exhibits the peculiarity of a heart-shaped map of the world before the appearance of the well-known map of Oronce Finé, hitherto supposed to have been the first of the kind."

Knowing well that my acquaintance with many of these and similar details is the result of much patient labour in by-past years, and seeing how closely collateral, even when not identical, they prove to be with those supplied by Mr. Quaritch's investigations, I cannot withhold my testimony of appreciation of the amount of research of the like character exhibited in such numerous instances in elucidation of the valuable works represented by these catalogues. R. H. MAJOR.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

MERCURY, VENUS, and JUPITER will be very near each other next week, but set about 8.30 P.M., a little less than an hour after the sun. Mercury is at greatest elongation on the morning of the 6th inst., when Venus is in conjunction with Jupiter, passing less than half a degree to the north of him. The conjunction between Mercury and Venus takes place on the evening of the 8th. The other two large planets, Mars and Saturn, are also very near each other, in the constellation Gemini, rising about 1 o'clock in the morning; their conjunction takes place on the evening of the 6th inst., Mars being 1° 20' to the north of Saturn.

The number of the *Comptes Rendus* for the 20th ult. contains a series of observations of Barnard's comet, made at the Nice Observatory by M. Charlois, and extending from July 11th to 17th. On the 11th the nucleus was found to be of the 10½ magnitude; it was surrounded by

a slight nebulosity of confused appearance, about 1'5 in diameter. MM. Thollon and Perrotin examined the comet spectroscopically on the 13th and 15th; the nucleus gave a very faint continuous spectrum, over which the ordinary cometary bands could be momentarily distinguished.

In the July number of the *Observatory* Mr. Lynn calls attention to the error which is fallen into in most books on astronomy in supposing that when the modern system (introduced by Bayer in 1603) of naming the principal stars in each constellation by the letters of the Greek alphabet was adopted, the sequence of the letters was made to follow strictly the gradations of brightness of the stars, α being not only always the brightest, but β the next in order, γ the next, and so on. From this it has been frequently assumed that when the successive steps of brightness do not now correspond with the order of the letters, either Bayer had been guilty of some degree of carelessness in affixing the letters in his maps, or the comparative brightness of the stars had undergone some decisive change since his time. The late Prof. Argelander, however, pointed out, in a dissertation published in the year 1832, that Bayer adopted in his nomenclature no such plan, which would, indeed, have involved a more laborious and systematic determination of the relative brightness of the stars in his own time than he ever attempted. He simply took the stars of each constellation, divided into scales of magnitude according to the distribution then current, and gave to those in each division the number of Greek letters which was contained therein in a progressive series; and then in lettering the stars in each division followed a more arbitrary course, according to the form of the imaginary figure the constellation was supposed to resemble, usually beginning in or near the head. But in this he made one important exception, as was pointed out by Arago, that he did always mark the star which was considered the brightest in each constellation by the first letter, α , of the Greek alphabet; and this was doubtless the circumstance which led to the ordinary and erroneous notion about his system, which is accepted in so many of even the most modern works on astronomy.

Two stars which, amongst others, have been sometimes surmised in this way to have undergone change of relative brightness since Bayer's time are β and γ Aquile, the latter being now of the third magnitude and the former of only the fourth. Bayer rates them (according to the ancient distribution of Ptolemy) both of the third, but puts β before γ , according to his usual system, not as intending to imply that β was brighter than γ , but because β was in the neck of the supposed eagle, and γ at the base of one of the wings. There is no proof, therefore, or reason to suppose that β Aquile was ever brighter than γ . So far from it, indeed, there is very little doubt, from the estimations of Flamsteed and Hevelius, that about that time β was somewhat fainter than γ . Hevelius makes the former what it is now, of only the fourth magnitude; but it would seem that he estimated it rather too low, as Flamsteed calls it 3-4, i.e., between the third and fourth magnitudes. And such it would seem to have been within the memory of living astronomers, for there is satisfactory evidence that about forty years ago the brightness of this star underwent a sensible diminution, afterwards remaining of the magnitude which it is now, about the fourth. Thus M. Houzeau, late Director of the Royal Observatory at Brussels, in the 'Uranométrie Générale,' which forms the first section of the first volume of the new series of the *Annales* of that observatory, says: "Nous avons vu, par exemple, dans notre jeunesse, l'étoile β Aquile s'affaiblir sensiblement, et depuis ce temps rester affaiblie." And we have been informed by Mr. Dunkin (now President of the Royal Astronomical Society) that he, too, distinctly remembers that in his

younger days β Aquilæ was brighter as compared with γ than it is now.

The death of Dr. T. Clausen, long connected with the observatory at Dorpat, first as assistant to Prof. Mädler and afterwards as director, occurred on the 25th of May last. Dr. Clausen was born in Schleswig on the 16th of January, 1801; his first paper, 'On the Solution of a Geometrical Problem,' is dated August 30th, 1823, and was published in No. 42 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. Many of his subsequent investigations, both mathematical and astronomical, are extremely valuable, particularly one which appeared in 1845 on the orbit of Lexell's famous comet, which made so near an approach to the earth (within about 1,400,000 miles) in the month of July, 1770.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have issued a prospectus of a series of geographical text-books, in which they say:—

"That geography has not yet attained in this country the position which its real value as a means of education entitles it to hold, may be traced to various causes. To overcome the obstacles in its way, and to surmount the indifference of the long use and wont which has kept it in its present position of degradation, will not be accomplished in a day.....One of the chief difficulties.....is that, through no fault of their own, teachers have comparatively seldom been taught to know what geography really is, and they need therefore to be themselves trained in the art of teaching it. The first principles of geography, however, cannot be effectively taught from books. They must be enforced practically from familiar local illustrations. The first endeavour of the teacher should be to lay a solid geographical basis, founded upon the pupil's own personal experience, and not until some progress in this respect has been made can he expect to make advantageous use of a class-book. The first book, therefore, in a series of works intended for effective geographical teaching, should be one for the teacher, full of suggestions and illustrations to aid him in his work of oral instruction. For the pupils, the earliest geographical lesson-book put into their hands should be one that will take up their training at the point to which the oral lessons and demonstration of the teacher have brought them. It should deal with their own country, carrying out the same kind of instruction to which they have already become accustomed. Afterwards class-books treating of other countries and continents, of the world as a whole and of its planetary relations, will be reached. Throughout such a series of geographical class-books the fundamental idea should be to present the essential facts in such a way as will show their relationship to each other, and will convey to the mind of the pupil a clear picture of the country or subject described. For instance, the physical features will be connected with the climatology of a country, and both will be shown to affect the distribution of life, while the bearing of all these influences upon human history and commercial progress will be constantly kept in view. The boundaries of parishes and countries, the positions of towns and the diffusion of population, will be linked with their geographical explanation. A knowledge of the topography of a country, and of the local names by which it is expressed, will be shown to be the necessary accompaniment of an adequate knowledge of the history of the inhabitants. In short, it should be a constant aim to represent geography not as a series of numerical tables or a string of disconnected facts, but as a luminous description of the earth and its inhabitants, and of the causes that regulate the contrasts of scenery, climate, and life."

The series will be edited by Mr. A. Geikie, F.R.S., the Director-General of the Geological Survey, and among the writers will be Mr. H. W. Bates, F.R.S.; Mr. A. Buchan, F.R.S.E.; Mr. J. S. Keltie; Mr. J. N. Lockyer, F.R.S.; Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., F.R.S.; Dr. John Murray, Director of the Challenger Expedition Commission; the Rev. H. F. Tozer; Dr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S.; Dr. A. R. Wallace, author of 'The Malay Archipelago,' 'Animals,' &c.; Dr. Warre, the Head Master of Eton; and Mr. Weldon, Head Master of Harrow.

The following list of volumes is contemplated, and others will be added as the undertaking advances. It is hoped that the first two volumes may be ready early next year:—Introductory Volume for the Use of Teachers in Elementary

Classes, a Geography of the British Isles, an Elementary General Geography, a Geography of the British Colonies, a Geography of Europe, a Geography of America, a Geography of Asia, a Geography of Africa, a Geography of the Oceans and Oceanic Islands, Advanced Class-Book of the Geography of Britain, Geography of Australia and New Zealand, Geography of British North America, Geography of India, Geography of the United States, Advanced Class-Book of the Geography of Europe.

Petermann's *Mittheilungen* publishes two small maps of Africa by Dr. F. Ratzel, the one tinted to show the districts occupied by agricultural, pastoral, and hunting tribes, the other showing the "native states" coloured according to the nationality of their founders. Dr. Ratzel deserves credit for his attempt to bring something like order out of chaos; but we can hardly say that he has been wholly successful. Thus, the whole region from the borders of Natal to within a short distance of the Victoria Nyanza, and including Unyamwezi, the Kazembe's country, and both shores of the Nyassa, is coloured as if it were wholly under the rule of the Zulu, which most certainly is not the case. The other papers are by Dr. P. Stange, 'On the Orometry of the Thuringian Forest,' and by Dr. G. Radde, 'On Talish,' the last a forerunner of a larger and more comprehensive work which the gifted Russian naturalist and writer proposes to publish.

The University of Edinburgh is going to confer to-day (Saturday) the honorary degree of LL.D. on our old contributor the distinguished geographer M. A. d'Abbadie.

Mr. W. Montagu Kerr's recent journey through Southern Africa, from Cape Town and the Matebili country to Livingstonia on Lake Nyassa, is to be made the subject of a book. His route led him through a portion of the ancient empire of Monomotapa never before explored, or, at all events, not visited in recent times. At Livingstonia Mr. Kerr met with the French explorer Lieut. Giraud, who, like himself, had been deserted by his carriers, and together they travelled down the Shire to Quillimane.

Mr. N. W. Posthumus, secretary of the Dutch Geographical Society, of which he was the founder, is dead, at the early age of forty-seven. He was also the editor of the Society's *Journal*.

Science Gossip.

THE summer meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will be held at Lincoln on Tuesday next and the following days. The papers offered for reading and discussion after the address of the President are: 'Description of Dunbar and Ruston's Steam Navy,' by Mr. J. Ruston, M.P., of Lincoln; 'On Recent Adaptations of the Robey Semi-Portable Engine,' by Mr. J. Richardson, of Lincoln; 'Description of the Tripier Spherical Eccentric,' by M. Louis Poillon, of Paris; 'On Private Installations of Electric Lighting,' by Mr. Ralph H. C. Nevile, of Wellington; 'On the Iron Industry of Frodingham,' by Mr. George Dove, of Frodingham; 'Description of an Autographic Test-Recording Apparatus,' by Mr. J. Hartley Wicksteed, of Leeds.

MR. CLEMENT L. WRAGGE, F.R.G.S., late of the Ben Nevis Observatory, intends to visit Brisbane shortly, calling at Melbourne and Sydney, to confer with the Queensland Government on matters relating to meteorological work in Northern Queensland and New Guinea. He hopes to establish a station at Port Moresby. An assistant will carry on the work of his Torrens Observatory, near Adelaide, aided by self-recording and electrically registering instruments, and the result will henceforth be sent direct to the Royal Meteorological Society and the Government Meteorological Office, London, with both of which the Torrens Observatory is connected. Mr. Wragge is also arranging for the continu-

ance of his observatory on Mount Lofty, South Australia.

MR. HILE SHAW, who was awarded this year by the Institution of Civil Engineers the Watt Gold Medal and the Telford Premium, has been appointed to the new chair of Engineering in University College, Liverpool.

SIR FREDERICK ABEL, C.B., has been re-elected chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts for the ensuing year.

BERGHauptmann JOSEPH FLEISCHAUS, of Vienna, has been appointed by the Austrian Government as president of a permanent commission for investigation into the causes of fire-damp explosions in collieries, their ventilation, the use of gunpowder in blasting, and other causes leading to the loss of human life in mining.

PROF. EDWIN J. HOUSTON continues in the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute for July his 'Glimpses of the International Electrical Exhibition,' in which he deals exhaustively with the articulating telephone. He claims for Johann Philipp Reis, of Germany, the invention of that instrument as early as 1860. Most accurate descriptions, with woodcuts, of all the modifications which have been introduced are given.

COL. CHARLES H. BAINES, chairman of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, publishes, as a supplement to the above *Journal*, his 'General Report on Exhibitions,' which is of considerable interest.

M. HENRI VIVAREZ states in *Cosmos* that he finds in siliceous bronze a conductivity comparable to that of copper, and a mechanical resistance greater than that of iron. The silicium may be introduced in various proportions, the mechanical resistance varying inversely as the conductivity. In telegraphy galvanized iron wire, which weighs 155 kilogrammes per kilometre, can be replaced by wires of siliceous bronze, which weigh only 28 kilogrammes; and in telephony iron wires of 25 kilogrammes can be replaced by wires of siliceous bronze, which weigh only 8.45 kilogrammes.

FINE ARTS

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.—The Summer Exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery is NOW OPEN, from 9 to 7.—Admission, 1s. Will CLOSE AUGUST 4th.

'THE VAL OF TEARS.'—DORRIS'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Grosvenor Gallery, 45, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

Japanese Enamels, with Illustrations from the *Examples in the Bowes Collection*. By J. L. Bowes. (Printed for Private Circulation.)

MR. BOWES, of Liverpool, whose name is well known in connexion with 'Ceramic Art of Japan' and 'Japanese Marks and Seals,' has added to our obligations to him by collecting a quantity of details about the art of the enameller as practised in the Island Empire. Mr. Bowes was fortunate enough to secure a considerable number of fine Japanese enamels when the political and social disasters of the Japanese nobility broke up their immense collections and brought them to Europe. Since 1874 the Japanese authorities have shown their wisdom by buying back as many fine specimens of all ages and kinds as their agents can lay hands on. The result is that the current has set backwards, and the masterpieces of the enamellers of the extreme East have of late years been returning home again. The Japanese Government, unlike the governments of Europe—who, in spite of the entreaties addressed

to them, allowed the superb collections of all sorts shown in 1867 at Paris to be scattered—is sparing no exertion to place such works before Japanese artists and students of to-day, for it recognizes the decadence of the art feeling and skill of the country, and knows that they can only be restored by a study of the masterpieces of those who worked for the love of their art, under the patronage and protection of the Shōgun and the Daimios. This has rendered the fine things which were not sent across the seas again more precious than ever in the West. No more fine specimens of any of the old art crafts are allowed to leave Japan which the Government can keep there. It has founded a museum at Tokio, and this now comprises a noble body of specimens. Lacquers and bronzes, as well as enamels and ceramics, which have gone home again, form parts of the Tokio collection; and further efforts continue to be made by the Japanese agents. The movement has extended to paintings and illuminated books, and English and American possessors have been sounded with a view of purchasing noteworthy specimens for return to Japan. Such being the case Mr. Bowes determined to print a series of works, of which the first is before us, to illustrate with cuts and photographs the choicest examples he has secured. The other sections of the series will describe lacquer ware, paintings and books, pottery from the earliest to the present time, gold, silver, bronze, and iron works, ivory and wood carvings, textile fabrics, leather, embroideries, &c. The catalogue following the essay on enamels deals exhaustively with nearly 250 specimens. It will be remembered that in reality our knowledge of Japanese art dates no further back than 1862, when a few choice lacquers were shown at the London Exhibition.

It was not till 1867, at the Exposition Universelle, that we learned much about the matter. But a few years before that date even so accomplished a specialist as Owen Jones had not a word to say about Japanese design, and although he was not quite ignorant of Chinese decoration, included among Chinese examples some which we now know to be Japanese. For some time afterwards a man who professed to discriminate Chinese from Japanese work was regarded as a prophet; there was no one to find him out if he went wrong. At a comparatively recent period Mr. Franks himself, one of the most cautious and accomplished authorities on ancient art, when he published a catalogue of Oriental works, confessed considerable indebtedness to a Japanese gentleman who does not seem to have claimed to possess any exceptional knowledge of the productions of his own country; nevertheless, his skill as a translator and familiarity with the works in question gave value to the information he was able to impart. Mr. Bowes has been from the first a collector of Japanese works; and no one has been more successful. From 1867 until 1874 he was occupied in securing some of the finest instances which had been brought to Europe, and he ransacked the United States as well as Holland, Paris, and Vienna. Since 1874 the supply of ancient and genuine works has almost ceased, although modern productions, of more or less merit, are imported,

not a few having no interest beyond that due to the fact that they mark the rapid decay of the art to which they owe their existence. Of ancient enamels it was not till 1872 that imitations were imported. In 1878, so completely had the supply of old work been stopped, there was not a single case of ancient wares in the Exposition Universelle.

It appears that the art of enamel working was introduced into Japan towards the close of the sixteenth century; older enamels found there are obviously of Chinese origin. The methods of enamelling practised in Europe from a remote but uncertain period, some of which were carried to the remote North and even to Ireland, and were in use in Egypt from time immemorial, are all of them in vogue in Japan. Enamels are divided into incrustated, translucent, and painted enamels. Incrustated enamels are of two classes, *cloisonné* and *champlevé*. In the former the patterns are delineated by means of strips of metal soldered so as to form the outlines upon the metal backing of the piece to be decorated; these strips are the walls, which when set up form hollows into which the fused enamels of various colours are poured. In *champlevé* examples strips of metal are not soldered to the plates, but the spaces for receiving the enamels are excavated in the plates. Painted enamels are best represented by works like those of Jean Penicaut I., where a design is depicted on a dark ground with lighter colours, generally white, gold, and *grisaille*. Transparent enamels of various colours are sometimes employed, so that the burnished metal ground shines through; and gold is often added on the surfaces. The most ancient works were all of the *cloisonné* kind; in China they date from 1368 to 1643, *i.e.*, under the Dai Ming dynasty. Deep colours of low tones, grey, red, azure, and chalk white, are usually used. Apart from their artistic characteristics, readily recognized by experts, the enamels of Japan are distinguishable by the extreme thinness of the beaten copper of their bodies; the metallic bodies of the Chinese enamels are usually much thicker. We are disposed to think this distinction has been made too much of, and that it is not invariably to be relied on by those who wish to tell a Chinese work from a Japanese one. There is no doubt, however, that the second test given by Mr. Bowes for discriminating the one class of examples from the other is trustworthy so far as it goes. This is the appearance of green grounds in the Japanese *cloisonné* patterns. We fancy that, generally speaking, Japanese greens tend to olive on the one hand, and on the other to turquoise; Chinese greens incline to the emerald. Japanese whites are generally tinged with grey or purple; Chinese white is mostly white proper. The preference of each nation for its own colours, we think, affords the best means of knowing the work of one from that of the other. It took a considerable time before Chinese influences disappeared from the Japanese designs. In due course, however, the pupils surpassed the masters, and the enamelling of Japan became far finer, more careful, and elaborate than that of China.

One of the most curious facts elucidated by Mr. Bowes is that few enamels of Japanese origin are to be found in the older museums

of Europe. At Dresden, the very paradise of Chinese art, there is no Japanese *cloisonné*, although there is plenty of Hizen porcelain; there is none at the Hague, Munich, Leyden, the British Museum, or at Edinburgh. Kæmpfer, 1727, said nothing of enamel, although he knew about the ceramics of the Island Empire. The earliest examples appear to have reached Europe in 1865. These curious works are represented here. It was not till the Paris Exhibition of 1867 was enriched by the contribution of the last of the Shōguns that Europe had anything like comprehensive knowledge of Japanese enamels. The last of the Japanese Mayors of the Palace sent his ancestral collections to Europe, hoping their sale would produce funds for carrying on the war against the Mikado's party.

Such is the general history of our knowledge of one of the most interesting subjects connected with the arts of the extreme East, a history to which this book, as much by its descriptions and illustrations as by the compact notes of the author, adds much. The photographs are admirable. The running notes to the text show the care and tact of the writer.

The Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coinage, and Patterns for Coins of England from Elizabeth to Victoria. By H. Montagu. (Rollin & Feuardent.)

NUMISMATICS, like nearly everything else, has its fashions. Twenty years ago, or even less, those who were interested in this branch of study directed their attention chiefly to the Greek and Roman series, many reviving at middle life the studies of early youth. These collectors have now nearly all passed away, and their place has been taken by others who are interested in more recent productions of medallist art, and principally in the coinage of this country. This change in taste has not only necessitated a revision of the various publications on the coinages of Great Britain and Ireland, but has been productive of several important new works on that subject. On Scottish coins we have the handsome volumes of Mr. Cochran-Patrick, which in importance can only be compared with Ruding's 'Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain.' To these Mr. Cochran-Patrick has more recently added his 'Catalogue of Scottish Medals.' Much has been done for the Irish coinage by Dr. Aquilla Smith; and in the English series Hawkins's 'Silver Coinage,' under the charge of his grandson, Mr. Kenyon, has passed into a second edition, with which have been incorporated all the most recent researches and information on this branch. Mr. Kenyon has rendered still further service to English numismatics by his work on the gold coinage. The subject of the copper coinage of England remained, however, untouched, and it is therefore with much pleasure that we receive this new work from Mr. Montagu, who has not confined his attention to those pieces which were issued for currency, but has also described the various patterns and trial pieces belonging to this series. In his preface Mr. Montagu states that his work is founded on one undertaken some years ago by the late Rev. H. Christmas, which was printed, but not published.

In perusing the first twenty pages or so of Mr. Montagu's work one cannot help being astonished at the deplorable state of the copper coinage in England down to the middle of the seventeenth century and at the incompetency shown by the authorities of the Mint in dealing with this important question. At the beginning of the sixteenth century at the latest, France, Germany, and many other European states had a fixed and regular currency in the baser metals, copper or billon; yet it is said that Elizabeth, when engaged in reforming her silver coinage, at first absolutely declined to have anything to do with a copper currency. For this there may be some excuse, as upon her accession she had found the country still inundated with the debased silver currency of her father, of which only one-half was of pure metal, the other half being made up of alloy. This, after a time, and at considerable expense, was called in and a fresh coinage issued, in which the ratio of pure metal and alloy stood at eleven to one, so that what was written of the Irish coinage by an old poet was in a great degree applicable to the English:—

The gold and silver, which was so base
That no man could endure it scarce,
Is now new-coyn'd with her own face,
And made go current in Ireland.

A few years later, in 1574, Elizabeth was induced to listen to certain proposals for the issuing of copper pledges for halfpence and farthings, and a proclamation was drawn up to make such pieces current. But here the matter ended, as the proclamation was never issued, and all we possess in copper money of that reign are a few patterns which were prepared in 1601 for the queen's inspection. A coinage which has not the confidence of the nation and which is forced upon its people is doomed from the outset, and this was the case with the copper farthings struck during the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and called, after the names of their issuers, "Harringtons" and "Richmonds." These pieces, which bore on one side a crown and two sceptres and on the other a harp crowned with the name of the sovereign, were intrinsically of no value, as each coin only weighed about six grains. With the aid of certain speculators, who were allowed a shilling in every sovereign's worth of these coins purchased at the Mint, the whole country soon became inundated with the worthless currency, and much distress resulted amongst the poorer classes on whom it was forced. In order to stop the clamour raised by the poor, the Parliament ordered in 1644 the withdrawal of the regal farthings, and further directed that the expense incurred by the exchange should be defrayed out of the estates of the patentees, actors, and agents. To meet a portion of the sum required 3,000*l.* worth of the king's plate was seized and melted down. The withdrawal of these farthings resulted in the issue of large numbers of tradesmen's tokens, which were struck in every town and village in the country, and which are now known as "seventeenth century tokens." These were, in their turn, suppressed by some very severe enactments in the reign of Charles II., and in 1672 was instituted a new copper coinage, consisting of halfpence and farthings. This new currency has served as the basis of the copper coinage for all succeeding times, and

has practically remained unchanged, if we except the introduction of a tin coinage during the reigns of James II. and William and Mary, due probably to Thomas Neale, the Master of the Mint, whose peculiar views on matters relating to the Mint are well known to numismatists. The type, too, has undergone but little variation. The penny in copper was not introduced till 1797.

Mr. Montagu in dealing with the coins of each reign has divided them into two series, viz., those which were struck for circulation and those which were executed as patterns. To the collector the description of the patterns will especially commend itself, and this, perhaps, constitutes the most valuable part of the work. These pieces are, as a rule, of finer workmanship than the current coins; they are generally more highly preserved, and, what is a great element to the collector, they are all of considerable rarity. In his preface Mr. Montagu states that his work is not intended as an elaborate history of our coinage in the inferior metals, but rather as a *catalogue raisonné*. To the description and degree of rarity of each piece Mr. Montagu adds a few particulars connected with the history of its issue, and in many cases makes remarks on the origin of the type, and has identified, wherever he has found it possible, the artist who executed the dies. It is on these points that we would offer a few observations.

The copper coinage of Elizabeth consists, as has been noticed above, of patterns only, and the first piece described in the work presents us with a double enigma. Was this piece ever intended as a pattern for a coin? In fabric and type it certainly resembles the next piece described, the penny, but this is hardly sufficient to prove it to have been a coin. Of the same year, 1601, there exists a rare medal in gold of Elizabeth, done by the same hand, on which she is likened to Minerva; but this is in no sense of the word a coin. We are inclined, therefore, to think that this piece, though generally called a pattern for a half-groat, is only a medalet or jetton. The next difficulty is in the inscriptions. For that on the obverse, VNVM A DEO DVOBVS SVSTINEO, we can find no satisfactory explanation; but that on the reverse, AFFLICTORVM CONSERVATRIX, seems rather to relate to some events of the year in which this piece was struck, and on account of which the queen received the title of "preserver of the afflicted." The year 1601 was marked by several charitable works of the queen; monopolies of various kinds were suppressed, provision was made for the better housing of the poorer classes, and the misapplication of charitable funds was remedied. In our opinion it was to commemorate some such event that this piece was issued. In describing the first current halfpenny of Charles II., struck in 1672, Mr. Montagu doubts whether the portrait of Britannia is that of the beautiful Mrs. Stewart, as is generally supposed, on the ground that this figure was apparently adopted on coins of this monarch before that lady was taken into his favour. Here Mr. Montagu is somewhat at fault, as Mrs. Stewart as early as 1662-3 was already playing an important part at the court. The evidence of her having sat for the figure of Britannia to the engraver Roettier rests mainly on the asser-

tion of Pepys, who in his diary, under date February 25th, 1667, says, "At my goldsmith's did observe the King's new medall where in little there is Mrs. Stewart's face as well done as ever I saw any thing in my whole life, I think; and a pretty thing it is that he should choose her face to represent Britannia by." The medal to which Pepys referred was that commemorating the extraordinary efforts made by England during the year 1666 to increase her navy, and on which Britannia is represented seated and contemplating her fleets. On comparing the figure of Britannia on this medal with that on the halfpenny of 1672 one cannot help noticing the strong resemblance of portrait. The pattern farthing of 1665, of the same type and bearing the legend "*Quatuor Maria vindico*," commemorates the great successes over the Dutch fleets in that year. Roettier himself describes that piece "as a medal of K. Charles II., tho' struck for a farthing in the Dutch war during the dispute for the dominion of the sea." It is generally supposed that this inscription was abandoned for the current coins, not so much out of deference to Louis XIV., but on account of the severe remarks made by Lord Lucas, who, in his speech in 1671 in the House of Lords on the dearth of coinage throughout the kingdom, said, "I hear of none [being struck] unless it be of copper farthings; and this is the metal that is to vindicate, according to the inscription on it, *the dominion of the four seas*." The portrait of Britannia on this piece is very different from that on the halfpenny of 1672. The pattern halfpenny of Charles II., with St. Michael on the reverse (p. 25), may be by Ramage; and the jetton (No. 38) of the same king with the reverse type "the moon shining among clouds" is by John Roettier. Likewise the copper halfpenny of 1694 and the London halfpenny (p. 44) are by Norbert Roettier.

Mr. Montagu appears to us to be quite correct in supposing that many pieces often described as patterns are only medalets or jettons. The piece just noticed of Charles II., with "the moon shining among clouds," like a similar piece of Mary, is a jetton, and refers to the Restoration. No. 11 of William and Mary, with reverse type "a crown supported by three pillars," relates to their accession; and No. 12, representing a ship on fire, was struck to commemorate the burning of the *Soleil Royal* at the battle of La Hogue. It would be well if the English series was carefully gone through by some competent numismatist and the jettons once for all separated from the coins. The task would be difficult, but it seems certainly worth attempting.

Space compels us to bring these remarks to a close, but it is due to Mr. Montagu to observe that his general accuracy in describing the coins themselves is much to be commended. This alone will make the book a most useful guide to all collectors, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a work which will take its place as the standard one upon the subject on which it treats. For his materials Mr. Montagu has not confined himself to the riches of his own cabinet and of that of the British Museum, but he has consulted those of other collectors whose names are familiar to the English numismatist. The work

throughout is extensively illustrated with well-executed woodcuts.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE letterpress supplied by Mr. Alfred Marks (155, Adelaide Road, N.W.) in the annual publication (1885) of the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London, a body which deserves every encouragement, is a zealous compilation from all sorts of sources. The plates Nos. 97 to 108 of the series are excellent views of "Cardinal Wolsey's Palace" in Fleet Street, and Churchyard Court, Inner Temple, with its sculptured tombs and effigies, fine examples of their kind, which ought to be protected from the weather. They date from the seventeenth century, and were turned out of the Temple Church when that building was "restored" in 1839. A light canopy projecting from the master's house would be within the means of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple—that "Inner Temple rich" which the popular rhyme commends—or some neighbouring church might not disdain, for honour's sake, to receive them. We recommend the subject to the Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings. A pretty photograph gives Fountain Court, without, alas! its once charming single jet, which had been watched by Addison, Goldsmith, Johnson, and many a man of renown. The Cockney fountain has its place, but none of its reputation. To the above succeed Middle Temple Hall and Gray's Inn Field Court, with its stately gate piers, making us wish the society would photograph the noble gate piers of Greenwich Hospital Gardens, surmounted by their twin spheres, about which we could tell Mr. Marks something which would astonish him. The series concludes with Gray's Inn Hall, and the Garden House of Clement's Inn, where (but not now *in situ*, we regret to say) may be seen the statue of the negro with the sundial. Clifford's Inn, Staple Inn, and a sheet of sculptures are fairly given.

Academy Sketches, including various Exhibitions, edited by H. Blackburn, No. 3 (Allen & Co.), contains a representative collection of noteworthy works of art exhibited in London during the year, as nearly complete as the circumstances of its production admit. While we regret that the accidents of a commercial venture and the personal interests of many artists preclude a complete illustrated record of the art season, we are glad to say that this book is an admirable collection of memoranda.—*The Royal Academy Illustrated*, 1885, by H. Lassalle (Low & Co.), gives a certain number of cuts, some of which are tolerable, while many are commonplace, and a proportion rough and heavy. It is a fair shilling'sworth.—*Catalogue Illustré du Salon*, publié sous la Direction de F. G. Dumas (Paris, Baschet), is more than a very useful *aide mémoire* of the great collection we lately reviewed. As a representation of the whole it is liable to the criticism we have offered on 'Academy Sketches.' It is about equal in technical respects to Mr. Blackburn's venture, but, of course, contains more examples. It has the advantage of the superior draughtsmanship of the French artists, who supplied the *dessins originaux* of their own productions.

THE *Figaro-Salon* of M. Albert Wolff (Boussod, Valadon & Co.) is represented by three parts, which promise so well that we hope to speak highly of it when completed in two more fasciculi. It ought to form a noble record of the exhibition. The letterpress is full of appreciative and intelligent remarks, as might be expected in anything from the pen of M. Wolff. A large proportion of the noteworthy examples are already reproduced in a satisfactory manner.

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT DERBY.

THE Institute is unfortunate this year in the absence from various reasons of several of its more distinguished members. The Earl of Carnarvon had been nominated as President of the meeting, and had accepted the position, but in the meanwhile the unexpected change of Government promoted him to a more arduous post which compelled his absence. The Right Hon. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P., who was to have presided over the Architectural Section and to have delivered his opening address on Tuesday night, was unexpectedly detained, though it is hoped that he will be present later in the week. The Bishop of Southwell, who was to have taken an important part in the opening proceedings, telegraphed at the last moment his inability to attend, and similar unforeseen circumstances prevented the attendance of others of repute and standing whose names appeared on the printed programmes. Nevertheless, the Institute met with a hearty reception at midday on Tuesday in the Corporation Art Gallery, where it was officially received by the deputy mayor in chain of office, attended by the mace-bearers, and apparently the whole town council. Formal greeting was also offered it in the name of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. In the somewhat grandiloquent address from the corporation, a little amusement was afforded to the assembled antiquaries when the town clerk, speaking in the very modern Art Gallery in the centre of the borough, gravely announced, "We meet you at its portals."

In the absence of the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Percy as President of the Institute replied to the addresses of welcome, and delivered a brief inaugural address in a straightforward and earnest fashion. He said that in selecting a place for their annual meeting two considerations guided their choice—one, whether they would receive a hearty welcome; the other, whether there were sufficient objects of interest. The first they had already experienced, of the second there could be no manner of doubt. The two points that Earl Percy made, apart from purely local remarks and a somewhat interesting comparison between Derbyshire and Northumberland (the place of last year's meeting), were in connexion with Westminster Hall and the York churches. With regard to the former, he referred to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the restoration of the Hall, suggesting that those who had votes should endeavour to instruct their representatives in matters antiquarian, so as to prevent any undue interference with this centre of English history; but the President did not make it clear what his own views were on this difficult and much discussed question. On the latter point the Earl spoke with considerable emphasis and decision, and condemned the contemplated destruction of several of the old churches of the city of York in warm terms, stating that, though he had every wish to understand and if possible appreciate any sensible person's motives or arguments, he had found it quite impossible to discover any single reason for the proposed action. The Earl significantly added that this threatened evil proved that even a very high position did not necessarily carry with it the rudiments of antiquarian education. This reference to the Archbishop of York was quickly appreciated by the more discriminating of the audience, and his grace would have been surprised to hear the indignation expressed by many of the visitors, especially the northern contingent, as the assembly broke up into little groups and discussed more especially this allusion of Lord Percy's.

In the afternoon, after a perambulation of the town, the large party visited Lord Scarsdale's seat at Kedleston, about four miles from Derby. The present hall is an imposing classical mansion of Robert Adam's, built in 1763, and con-

sidered one of his best efforts. The church, close to the hall, and dwarfed by the size of the mansion, though small is full of interest. It is of cruciform but aisleless construction, and dates in its main features from about 1300; but there is a good south Norman doorway, with a singular tympanum incised with a secular hunting scene. The monuments are varied and interesting, and entirely pertain to the Curzon family. They range from a cross fleury on a stone slab, recently found under the flooring of the nave, to good examples of the modern sculptor's art, and include a good brass of 1496, and two remarkable military effigies, with unique arrangement of armour, earlier in the same century. The church was described by the Rev. Dr. Cox, and as the nave and transepts of the church are now in process of "restoration" under Mr. J. O. Scott, Dr. Cox gave some useful general remarks on the true spirit of restoration, deeply deploring much that had been recently done in the county. Mr. St. John Hope drew the attention of the visitors to the different appearance of the arches and columns supporting the central tower, a part of which was deeply scored and practically rendered new by being re-chiselled in removing the plaster and whitewash, whilst another part was saved from all such disfigurement. This was owing to Mr. Hope having suggested, during the progress of the work, that "Manchester card" should be used for the removal of the plaster rather than the rough-and-ready instruments of chisel and mallet. Mr. Micklethwaite added a word of caution to this, saying that even "Manchester card" was too destructive where the stone was of a soft kind.

The evening meeting was opened by Dr. Cox, as President of the Antiquarian Section. The line that he took was the etymology of place and field names. He claimed special and peculiar interest for Derbyshire beyond all other counties, as being so remarkably mixed in its nationalities. The whole of the village and hamlet names had been gathered together, and about one-third of the field-names, with most interesting results. The first or Gadhelic part of the great Celtic wave had left its traces in Derbyshire as well as the second or Cymric division. Almost side by side were found the Scotch *Ben* and the Welsh *Pen*. There was the Welsh *Allt* and the Erse *Ballidon*. He also claimed that it was possible in this county to distinguish in the place-names the three great families of the Teutonic invasion, the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons, and gave many and convincing proofs of the fact that the Norse settlers in this shire were both of Danish and Norwegian descent. Those specially distinguishing particles *thwaite* and *thorpe* were only to be found in comparatively close juxtaposition in Derbyshire. He had found abundant proof of one Derbyshire valley being colonized or overrun by Danes, and then just over the hill equally strong proof of a Norwegian settlement. He attributed this great admixture of races partly to the central and mountainous character of the county, but more especially to its ancient lead mines of wide repute, that caused many an invading tribe to look upon it as their eventual goal. Some of Dr. Cox's conclusions seemed somewhat too sweeping and bold, and his estimate of the number of Celtic names, perhaps, rather too high; but the address was of general interest, and will do much good if it leads to the local societies being diligent in the collection of their field-names. He concluded with remarking that there was vandalism in dealing with names as well as with material fabrics, and appealed, amid many marks of approval, to the Derby Town Council to give back to the borough the name of Bag Lane, which they have changed within the last few months to East Street, although the thoroughfare had borne the former name certainly from the days of Edward II.

Mr. R. S. Ferguson followed Dr. Cox with some useful and entertaining criticism, and in reference to place-names connected with fauna

remarked on the curious fact that hitherto no place-name identified with the squirrel had been detected.

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth then read a paper 'On Roman Derbyshire.'

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 25th ult. the following pictures: K. Halswelle, Contadini waiting for the Blessing of Pius IX. at St. John Lateran, Rome, 372*l*. T. S. Cooper, On a Dairy Farm, 367*l*.; A Landscape, with cows and sheep, 189*l*.; A Marsh Scene, with cows, 124*l*. R. Ansdell, The Death of the Fox, 128*l*. J. Linnell, A Coast Scene, with fishing-boats and figures, 131*l*. E. Nicol, The Arithmetical Puzzle, 215*l*. F. R. Pickersgill, Warrior Poets, 100*l*. E. Verboeckhoven, A Highland Scene, with ewes and lambs, 241*l*.

The sale of the important and remarkable collection of early British, Anglo-Saxon, and English coins formed, regardless of expense, by the late Rev. Edward John Shepherd, took place at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge at the end of last week, and on account of the rarity and good preservation of the various specimens extraordinarily high prices were the result:—Seacatta of Ethelbert, 37*l*. Penny of Baldred, 40*l*. and another, 18*l*. Offa Penny, 18*l*. 5*s*. Penny of Cynethryth, queen of Offa, 24*l*. Penny of Eggberht, son of Offa, 22*l*. Penny of Beornwulf, 39*l*. 10*s*. and another, 17*l*. 10*s*. Penny of Ceolwulf II., 22*l*. 10*s*. Seacatta of Beonna, 29*l*. 10*s*. Styca of Eggfrith, 20*l*. 10*s*. Penny of Regnald, 20*l*. 10*s*. Amongst the coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Penny of Jaenberht, 24*l*. 10*s*.; Penny of Aethilheard, 21*l*. 10*s*.; and Penny of Ethered, 50*l*. 10*s*. Penny of King Eggbeorht, 25*l*.; and others different, 25*l*. and 22*l*. Pennies of Alfred, 14*l*. 10*s*. 19*l*. 12*l*. and 14*l*. Halfpenny of Eadred, 13*l*. Penny of Eadgar, 30*l*. 10*s*. Penny of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, 35*l*. 10*s*. Gold Penny of Henry III., 205*l*. Gold Noble of Richard II., 11*l*. 5*s*.; and his Gold Half Noble, 27*l*. 10*s*. Gold Heavy Noble of Henry IV., 38*l*. 10*s*. and Light ditto, 20*l*.; his Half Noble, 52*l*. 10*s*. and his Quarter Noble, 16*l*.; Silver Groats of Henry IV., 28*l*. and 8*l*.; his Half Groat, 21*l*. 10*s*. Gold Angel of Henry VI., 8*l*. 8*s*. and Half Angel, 17*l*.; Half Groat of Henry VI., 10*l*. 15*s*. Gold Rose Nobles of Edward IV., 7*l*. 7*s*. each; his Angel, 5*l*. 10*s*. Half Angel, 9*l*. 15*s*. and Quarter Nobles, 3*l*. 16*s*. Gold Angel of Richard III., 14*l*. and Half Angel, 26*l*. 10*s*.; his Silver Half Groat, 16*l*. Sovereign of Henry VII., 28*l*. and his Shilling, 30*l*. Sovereigns of Henry VIII., 17*l*. 40*l*. and 11*l*. 10*s*.; his George Noble, 40*l*. and Half George Noble, 255*l*. (this was purchased in Paris by Mr. Curt for 3*l*. 6*d*.); his Shilling, 32*l*. and his Groat, 20*l*. 10*s*. Of Edward VI. Sovereigns, 17*l*. 33*l*. and 19*l*. 10*s*.; his Half Sovereigns, 9*l*. 15*s*. and 5*l*.; his Gold Crown, 12*l*. 15*s*. and Half Crowns, 20*l*. 5*s*. and 22*l*.; his Silver Crown, 27*l*. 10*s*. and Half Crown, 17*l*. 5*s*.; his Shillings, 11*l*. 5*s*. and 13*l*.; his Groats, 7*l*. and 6*l*.; his Penny, 22*l*. and Halfpenny, 19*l*. 10*s*. Real of Queen Mary, 80*l*. 10*s*.; her Sovereign, 12*l*. Angel, 13*l*. 5*s*. and Half Angel, 15*l*.; her Silver Penny, 10*l*. 18*s*. Angel of Philip and Mary, 15*l*. 10*s*. and Half Angel, 15*l*. 10*s*.; their Shilling, 6*l*. Sixpence, 7*l*. 18*s*. and Half Groat, 6*l*. 6*s*. Queen Elizabeth Sovereign, 7*l*. 7*s*.; Noble, 15*l*. 10*s*.; Gold-milled Half Crown, 30*l*.; her Silver Crown, 14*l*. 5*s*.; Half Crown, 5*l*. 5*s*.; Shillings, 8*l*. 15*s*. 7*l*. 15*s*. and 8*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; her Groat, 5*l*. Half Groat, 3*l*. 10*s*. Three-pence, 3*l*. 4*s*. and Three Farthings (milled), 21*l*. 10*s*. Sovereign of James I., 9*l*. 15*s*.; Half Sovereign, 13*l*.; Gold Half Crown, 13*l*. 5*s*.; Thirty-Shilling Pieces, 11*l*. 10*s*. and 15*l*.; Noble, 12*l*.; Fifteen-Shilling Piece, 15*l*. and 10*l*.; Angels, 4*l*. and 5*l*.; Half Angel, 7*l*. 10*s*.; Laurel, 6*l*. 10*s*. and Half Laurel, 6*l*.; his Silver Crown, 11*l*. 10*s*.; Half Crown, 42*l*.; Shilling, 15*l*. 15*s*.; Sixpence, 17*l*. 15*s*.; and Twopence, 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. Charles I.

Broad Sovereign, 16*l*.; his Silver Crowns, 12*l*. and 14*l*. 15*s*.; Half Crown, 25*l*. 10*s*.; Shilling, 7*l*. 15*s*.; Sixpence, 8*l*. 10*s*.; his Exeter Mint Silver Crown, 10*l*. and 10*l*. 5*s*.; Half Crowns, 7*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. 18*l*. 10*s*. and 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; Shilling, 10*l*. 5*s*.; Twopence, 4*l*. 4*s*. and 6*l*. 6*s*.; his Oxford Mint Three-Pound Piece, 23*l*. 5*s*.; Sovereigns, 6*l*. and 7*l*.; Three-Pound Piece, 20*l*.; Silver Pound Piece, 51*l*. 10*s*. and a different, 20*l*. 10*s*.; Half Pound, 9*l*.; Crown, 10*l*. 10*s*. and the celebrated Oxford Crown, 110*l*.; Half Crowns, 4*l*. 4*s*. and 6*l*.; Shillings, 7*l*. 7*s*. and 5*l*. 5*s*.; his Briot's Mint Pattern Sovereign, 29*l*.; Sovereign, 12*l*.; Half Sovereign, 20*l*. 10*s*.; and Gold Crown, 62*l*. 10*s*.; Silver Crowns, 8*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. and 7*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; Half Crowns, 11*l*. 10*s*. and 10*l*. 5*s*.; his Aberystwith Silver Half Crowns, 11*l*. and 10*l*. 15*s*. and Shilling, 15*l*. 5*s*.; his Bristol Sovereign, 36*l*. (only two others being known); his Chester Half Crown, 8*l*. 10*s*.; his Worcester Half Crown, 10*l*.; his Weymouth Half Crown, 10*l*. 5*s*.; his Silver Siege Pieces, Carlisle Three Shillings, 16*l*. 10*s*. and Shilling, 10*l*.; Colchester Round, 13*l*. 5*s*.; Cork Shilling, 4*l*. 15*s*.; Newark Half Crown, 9*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; Pontefract Shilling, 5*l*.; and Scarborough Sixpence, 12*l*. 15*s*. Commonwealth Gold Twenty-Shilling Piece, 7*l*. 10*s*.; Ten-Shilling Piece, 5*l*.; and Five-Shilling Piece, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Silver Crown, 13*l*. 15*s*.; Half Crown, 13*l*. 5*s*.; Shilling, 9*l*. 15*s*.; Sixpence, 9*l*. 9*s*.; Ramage's Pattern Half Crown, 52*l*.; Blondeau's Pattern Half Crown, 26*l*. and another with different inscription on edge, 12*l*. 15*s*. Oliver Cromwell Gold Broad, 7*l*. 5*s*.; his Silver Crown, 14*l*. 14*s*.; and Shilling, 4*l*. 5*s*. Charles II. Gold Broad, 14*l*. 5*s*. and 10*l*. 5*s*.; Half Broad, 7*l*. and 6*l*.; Crown, 7*l*. 7*s*.; Silver Half Crown, 11*l*. 5*s*.; Shilling, 7*l*. 7*s*.; Sixpence, Groat, Threepence, Twopence, and Two Pennies, 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Pontefract Shilling, 8*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Milled Gold Five-Guinea Piece, 10*l*. 15*s*.; Silver Crowns, 7*l*. and 6*l*. 15*s*.; Crown ending with "Dei Gratia," 20*l*.; Crown of 1677, 13*l*. 18*s*.; Simon's Pattern of Petition Crown in Powder, unique, 31*l*.; and Shilling, 11*l*. James II. Five-Guinea Piece, 19*l*. 5*s*.; Silver Crown, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; Gun-Money Crown Proof, 9*l*. 12*s*.; and Proof Irish Farthing, 1*l*. 11*s*. Five-Guinea Piece of William and Mary, 14*l*.; and Silver Crown, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Five-Guinea Piece of William III., 11*l*.; and Silver Crown, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Five-Guinea Piece of Queen Anne, 20*l*. 10*s*.; and Silver Crowns before and after the Union, 4*l*. 6*s*. and 6*l*. 15*s*. George I. Five-Guinea Piece, 17*l*. 15*s*.; and Silver Crown, 7*l*. 10*s*. George II. Five-Guinea Piece with young head, 37*l*. and with old head, 10*l*. 15*s*.; Silver Crown with young head, 6*l*. and with old head, 4*l*. 12*s*. George III. Five-Guinea Piece, 44*l*.; and Five-Pound Piece, 48*l*. 10*s*. George IV. Five-Pound Piece, 11*l*. and Two-Pound Piece, 4*l*. 15*s*.; Silver Crown, 6*l*.; Shilling and Sixpence, 3*l*. William IV. Pattern Silver Crown, 15*l*.; and Groat Pattern, 3*l*. 8*s*. Queen Victoria Pattern Five-Pound Piece, 15*l*. 10*s*.; and Silver Pattern Crown, 5*l*. At the end of the sale were a few Anglo-Gallic coins, amongst which an Ecu of Edward III. sold for 8*l*. 15*s*.; an Aiguel of Henry V. for 20*l*. 10*s*.; a Silver Gros of Henry V. for 10*l*.; and an Angelot of Henry VI. for 9*l*. A few Greek and Roman coins, comprising a Silver Tranquillina, 28*l*. 10*s*. were all sold for good prices. The entire sale, consisting of 534 lots, produced 5,301*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*.

ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION IN BOSTON, U.S.

103, Victoria Street, Westminster, July 29, 1885.

BEFORE the collection of English water colours leaves for America it may be useful to remind your readers of the circumstances under which the exhibition is about to be held, and the objects of its promoters.

In the winter of 1872-3 an exhibition of English water colours was first held in New York, which gave great impetus to the cultivation and taste for the art in America. The

works were admitted free of duty (as they will be now), under an Act of Congress of March, 1872. During the last thirteen years great strides have been made in the knowledge and practice of water colour art in America (the Philadelphia Exhibition showed fine examples), and now we are again invited to send a collection from England, both artists and the public in America being sincerely desirous of seeing and examining the English work. In a letter from General Loring (representing the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston) printed in the *Athenæum* of February 23rd, 1884, the concluding words are these: "I need hardly add that the forthcoming exhibition will excite the most lively interest in America."

The importance of such an exhibition, in times like the present, is very great (when the tide of interest in America sets so strongly in favour of foreign work), and it is to be hoped that "the English year" will be long remembered in Boston as an international gathering of distinct educational value. Next year there will probably be an exhibition of foreign *aquarelles*—French, Italian, Spanish, &c., which renders it doubly necessary for England to be well represented now.

I need not repeat the conditions under which English water colours may be sent to Boston, as the rules may be obtained on application to the secretary. Owing to the exertions of the promoters a fine collection is already promised, nearly every well-known name being included; but I venture to remind those artists (not many) who have not yet responded to the invitation from Boston that, if they have no work available, or have no necessity to send for themselves, it is for the sake of the younger and least known members of our artistic community that they are asked to contribute to the exhibition.

The promoters of the exhibition in England (amongst whom I may mention the names of the late United States minister, the Hon. Russell Lowell, and Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen) hope to make the exhibition self-paying on the lines laid down; and they have been aided in their work by the liberal action of collectors, also by the Royal Water-Colour Society, the Royal Institute, and the Dudley Gallery Art Society lending their galleries for packing the drawings, and by the Cunard Steamship Company taking out the collection carriage free per Pavonia on September 2nd.

Thus, with the cordial co-operation of all interested in the future of water-colour art, we hope to leave an impression of the strength and individuality of the English school in 1885, and to enable thousands of people to see our work who could do so under no other conditions. The collection will consist of about 500 water colours and works in black and white, and a few architectural drawings. The Customs duty alone on this collection, if paid in the usual way, would amount to about seven thousand pounds!

HENRY BLACKBURN, Hon. Sec.

P.S.—In consequence of the demand for space it has been found necessary at the last moment to limit the exhibition to the works by living artists only. The last day for receiving will be August 8th, at the Dudley Gallery.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

MR. WATTS has made considerable progress with an important series of pictures intended to illustrate the life of Cain by a cycle of designs painted in oil, with nearly life-size figures. Three of a series which may be extended to at least six have been begun. The first, as yet the most forward of the set, depicts the Denunciation of the First Murderer at the side of the altar stained by his brother's blood. On the ground lies the body of Abel. Cain stands near, and in a defiant manner attempts to defend himself before the Heavenly Presence, who demands an account of his deeds. The artist supposes Cain doomed to live not only

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much beyond the term of human life, but in-
visible to the sons of men, and thus defended
against the consequences of the hate he trembled
at. Another picture shows a rocky country,
and a table-land near a low cliff, from which the
trunks of two dark gigantic pines extend beyond
the margin of the composition. In front a
number of children, the types of innocence, are
at play, while isolated on a niche of the rock
above looms the sullen and, to us, half-visible form
of Cain, an indefinite figure, vaguely human in
its outline. Behind this shadowy figure, and
raised a little above it, is a radiant angel, the
heavenly guard and guide, who from the first
hour of the punishment had been constantly
with Cain, endeavouring to break down his selfish
isolation and soften his heart. Thus guarded,
the condemned man, obdurate and insensible, is
supposed to continue from century to century.
In lapse of time even Cain grows old, and
in that condition a gaunt, but still gigantic
wreck, he appears in the last picture of
the series, which is the third, already in an
advanced stage of execution. His shrunken
muscles reveal the huge skeleton of the son
of Adam, and his drooping head and arms
show that all power has gone out of his frame.
At this moment his evil obstinacy gives
way, his heart is softened, he repents, the
radiant angel removes the gloom of the curse,
forgiveness attends repentance, and the long-
erring soul is received at the gates of heaven.

MR. WATTS has made considerable progress
with a picture of unusual power and purity of
colour, representing Europa seated on the back
of the bull, a noble and gentle, yet mascu-
line creature, who wades to the breast in rich
dark azure waves in glowing weather.

MR. VAL. PRINSEP'S admirable portrait of
General Gordon, painted, as we have already
stated, for the Royal Engineers, and usually de-
posited at Woolwich, is now to be seen at Messrs.
Boussod, Valadon & Co.'s, 116, New Bond Street.
It is a life-size figure, standing, with a Chinese
sword placed under the left arm and enclosed
in a shagreen sheath. The costume is that of
the highest rank, that of a Mandarin of the
Yellow Jacket, with the black hat, dark blue
petticoat, pendant purses and seals of honour.
The furniture, which is red, is that of a
tent, with orange, red, green, and yellow flags
hanging behind the figure. Painted in 1865,
and exhibited at the time, the face represents
Gordon as a young man, with a strikingly hand-
some and strong, yet gentle expression on his
fine and well-bred features. Wide open, genial,
and brilliant blue eyes are set in the clear-cut,
well-modelled countenance deeply bronzed by
the sun. Boy-like vitality and gallant resolution
pervade this very fine portrait and piece of art.
We recommend it heartily to Gordon's admirers,
and are glad it is to be reproduced in photo-
graphy by M. Goupil & Co.'s process. It is
said to be the only portrait of the hero painted
from life.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Trus-
tees of the National Portrait Gallery has been
issued. In addition to matters already men-
tioned in these columns, the learned Director
states that several important pictures have been
glazed. Only one autograph letter has been
placed in the collection during the year. We
are sure this is due to general ignorance of the
fact that the institution gladly accepts autographs.
The number of visitors in 1859, the date of the
opening of the gallery, was 5,305; in 1883,
146,187 persons; last year the number was
120,716. August is the month which brings the
greatest number of sightseers; 18,405 persons
were admitted last August; on Easter Monday
last the number was 3,205, against 3,783 the
year before. The Director speaks about the
recent fire at South Kensington in a very
temperate manner.

The following pictures, mentioned in our
reviews of the lately closed Salon, have been,

with others, bought by the French Government:
'1870-1880,' by M. Bettanier; 'Les Tours du
Port à La Rochelle,' by M. Billotte; 'Porteur
d'Eau Juif,' by M. Boulanger; 'Le Départ de
Tobie,' by M. Bramtot; 'La Chute des Feuilles,'
by M. E. Breton; 'Restitution à la Vierge,' by
M. Buland; 'L'Enfant Malade,' by M. Carrière;
'Après la Victoire,' by M. Clairin; 'Chevaux à
l'Abreuvoir,' by M. Dagnan-Bouveret; 'Solum
Patricie,' by M. Fritel; 'L'Annonciation,' by
M. E. J. Laurent; 'La Pierre Mystérieuse de Pom-
péi,' by M. H. Leroux; 'Supplice d'un Prisonnier
de Guerre,' by M. Loewe-Marchand (this is the
finely painted nudity we greatly admired); 'La
Dune, près de Harlem,' by M. E. Michel; 'Une
Séance de Portrait en 1806,' by Mlle J. Ron-
gier; 'Le Rat qui s'est retiré du Monde,' by
M. P. Rousseau; 'Gelée Blanche,' by M. H.
Saintin; and 'Tombeau de Louis de Breze,
Rouen,' by M. Villebessier.

On Thursday morning of last week the
sculptor Alexandre Schoenewerk threw him-
self out of a second-floor window of his
house. He was in a state of delirium at the
time. The *Chronique des Arts* reminds us that
M. Jundt, a painter of note, committed suicide
two years ago in a similar way in the same
locality. M. Schoenewerk was born in Paris in
1825. He obtained a Medal of the Third Class
in 1845; another, of the Second Class, in 1861;
a *rappel* in 1863; a Medal of the First Class in
1878. He was made a Knight of the Legion of
Honour in 1873. His chief works are 'Jeune
Fille à la Fontaine,' 'Myrto,' 'Salomé,' 'Léda,'
and others of equal merit.

It is said at last that the International Exhi-
bition at Antwerp is now completely organized
so far as regards the fine arts, which are re-
presented, says the *Chronique des Arts*, by 681
French works, 689 Belgian, 287 Italian, 274
German, 244 Dutch, 195 Austro-Hungarian, 116
English, 100 Norwegian, 36 Russian, 29 Swiss,
23 Spanish, and 20 Swedish.

THE Maharajah of Kashmir has lately been
presented with the largest collection of the coins
of Kashmir yet made. The collection contains
the coins of over thirty of the old Maharajahs
who reigned down to about 1300 A.D. It also
contains silver and copper coins of the line of
sultans which came to an end in Akbar's time,
besides rupees struck in Kashmir by the Mogul
emperors and Durranis kings.

MESSRS. GOUPI & Co., New Bond Street,
are about to publish by subscription, and in a
very sumptuous form, 'L'Armée Française,' by
M. E. Detaille, representing the types and
uniforms worn by the troops during the last
hundred years, and accompanied by the letter-
press of M. J. Richard. The work will be in
two volumes, imperial folio, of 260 pages, with
about 450 plates, i.e., 60 full-page plates printed
in colours, and 390 cuts printed with the type.
The plates will be in M. Goupil's photogravure,
and issued, with the text, in sixteen parts. The
first part will be ready in October next.

MR. R. BLAIR writes:—

"Some milestones of the Roman period have been
discovered about a mile to the East of Chesterholm
(Vindolana) on the 'Stanegate,' a Roman road not
far from and parallel with the wall of Hadrian. Dr.
Bruce read a paper on the discovery at the last meet-
ing of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.
They are inscribed:—

1. IMP CA (or M)... | SEVER... [E and R ligature] |
PIO... | COS PP... R |XX | MP XIII.
2. IMP | CAE | MAXI | MINO | AVG | NO (?) | CAE.
3. MAVR | PROBVS | PF INVIC | AVG.
4. IMP | FL (?) | VAL | CONSTANT... | PF | INV |
AVG | [A and V ligature] | DIVI.
5. IMP CAES | FLAV VAL | CONSTANTINO | PIO NOB
| CAESARI | FL IVL | CONSTANTI | FIL AVG | CEO (?)
LLX....
6. IM.
7. L. I."

M. DAUMET has been elected a member
(architecture) of the Académie. This architect,
besides other tasks, has restored Chantilly, and,
with M. Duc, contributed to the Palais de Jus-
tice, Paris.

AN observer of men and manners calls our
readers' attention to the fact that each of the
French artistic journals, of which there are many
more than London can boast, contains a "Revue
Financière," or section giving notices of invest-
ments and other modes of dealing with money,
with advice and summaries of the sale of shares
and stock. This does not, of course, show that
French artists make more money than their
English brethren—the contrary is the case; but
it proves the wisdom and energy of share and
stock dealers in Paris, who thus address the
artistic public. Another Parisian custom as-
tonishes the British mind. It is the much
advertised "Tombola Annuelle du Salon," the
tirage of which has lately taken place. Among
the winners are not a few noted personages,
such as Prince Napoléon, Baron Alphonse de
Rothschild, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.
Palest, the King of the Belgians, the Prince de
Joinville, M. Guillaume of the Institut, and
the Princesse Pierre Napoléon Bonaparte, and
others.

MUSIC

*Musical History, Briefly Narrated and Tech-
nically Discussed.* By G. A. Macfarren. (Edin-
burgh, Black.)—In his preface to the present
volume Sir George Macfarren informs his readers
that the book is a reprint, with amplifications,
of an article in the current edition of the
'Encyclopedia Britannica.' He adds that it
aims not at completeness, which, it may be said
at once, would have been impossible within any-
thing like the limits assigned to the work. It
would, therefore, be unfair to criticize it other-
wise than as a sketch, and as such it will be read
with interest and pleasure. There is probably
no living English musician with a wider general
knowledge of his art and its history than Sir
George Macfarren; and he has not only brought
together in a small compass a very large mass
of facts, but he has interspersed from time to
time technical explanations which add materially
to the value of this little treatise. Such, for
example, are the description of the canon,
round, and fugue, the explanation of harmonics
in their bearing on musical theory, and the
succinct but very clear account of Dr. Day's
system, of which the author of the present book
was for many years the only advocate. At the
same time it must, as a matter of justice, be
added that the volume contains several mistakes,
some probably slips of the pen, but others of a
nature to excite surprise coming from so well-
informed a writer. The statement on p. 72 that
the space between the seventh and ninth har-
monics is divided into "an interval larger than
a major tone and a minor tone" is obviously
either a slip of the pen or a printer's error; but
in either case it is seriously misleading to those
who have no previous knowledge of the subject,
and it should be corrected. On p. 111 the
number of Haydn's quartets is given as seventy-
seven instead of eighty-three. Perhaps Sir
George Macfarren does not intend to include
the adagios subsequently arranged as the 'Seven
Last Words'; but if these are not reckoned the
number is only seventy-six. Again, Mozart is
credited with forty-eight symphonies instead
of forty-nine; and, stranger still, Spohr is said
to have written seven symphonies instead of
nine! But the most extraordinary mistake
occurs in treating of instrumentation. Refer-
ring to the changes introduced by Sax in brass
instruments, Sir George speaks (p. 121) of "the
pistons of their sax-horns, cornets, and saxo-
phones." Surely he knows that a saxophone is
a reed instrument, with holes and keys like a
clarinet, and that it has no more pistons than a
flute! The mistake is altogether unaccountable.
The sneer at Wagner on p. 132 will grieve Sir
George's best friends far more than it will hurt
the reputation of its object. We certainly wish,
for his own sake, that he had not allowed his

well-known antipathy to show itself in a work which is didactic rather than controversial. About one-third of the volume is occupied by an alphabetical list of musicians, with the dates and places of their births and deaths. The list is unnecessarily copious, containing many names of no eminence, while among those of living English musicians it would be easy, were it not invidious, to point to several which are scarcely known outside a very limited circle. Some of the descriptions seem odd. Why, for instance, are we told that Mendelssohn's master, Carl Friedrich Zelter, was a "mason, composer, and composition teacher"? We fail to see the connexion of masonry with music, nor can we understand why the fact is mentioned, if at all, only in this one case. Many other musicians have been, and are, members of the craft. In conclusion, we should like to ask the meaning of the description of Dvorák as a "Bohemian modifying composer."

Musical Gossip.

THE meagre series of performances of Italian opera ended last Saturday with 'Il Trovatore.' It is said that efforts will be made next season to re-establish this form of art on a firm basis, and that once a week a special performance will be given, to which only the aristocracy will be admitted. It is not in this way, however, that public confidence in Italian opera can be won back and its prestige restored.

MR. MALCOLM LAWSON gave a concert at the Prince's Hall last Thursday week, the programme consisting of a selection from his work 'Songs of the North,' a collection of melodies gathered from the highlands and lowlands of Scotland.

THE Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre will commence next Saturday, August 8th.

ACCORDING to *Le Ménestrel*, the Strauss orchestra at the Inventions Exhibition is to be succeeded by the Viennese band of ladies under Madame Schipek. We hope and believe that our contemporary has been misinformed.

SIGNOR SGAMBATTI, the talented Italian composer, is said to be composing an opera for production in Rome.

AT the German Opera in New York next winter the following operas of Wagner will be performed: 'Rienzi,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Die Meistersinger,' 'Die Walküre,' and 'Götterdämmerung.' The name of Herr Anton Seidl, who as conductor has succeeded the late Dr. Damrosch, is sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the performances.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

DRURY LANE.—Revival of 'It is Never too Late to Mend,' Drama in Four Acts. By Charles Reade.
ADELPHI.—Revival of 'Arrah na Pogue,' Drama in Three Acts. By Dion Boucicault.

UPON seeing once more Charles Reade's drama 'It is Never too Late to Mend,' it is difficult to understand the pother caused by its first production at the Princess's Theatre, October 4th, 1865. The scenes descriptive of the treatment of criminals under the silent system provoked at that time an explosion of wrath on the part of the public such as has not since been equalled, and led to a feud between Reade, who was a good hater, and some of his critics which lasted till death. Since that time the playgoer has, like Macbeth, "supped full with horrors," and the scenes in question, which have, however, undergone some modification, provoke no comment. 'It is Never too Late to Mend' is one of the best of Charles Reade's dramatized romances, and its fortunes are curiously characteristic of Reade's

careful and systematic method of employing his materials. The story first saw the light at Drury Lane Theatre on January 10th, 1853, in the shape of a drama called 'Gold.' This, though acted by Henry Wallace, E. L. Davenport, Mr. E. Stirling, and Mrs. F. Vining, failed to hit the public taste, and Reade turned his play into the romance known as 'Never too Late to Mend.' Dramatic versions of this story were produced at different London theatres. Reade prosecuted successfully those who had interfered with his rights, and reconverting the story into a play, and omitting the long speeches by which he had formerly overburdened his work, produced it October 4th, 1865, at the Princess's, at which house, in spite of the opposition witnessed on the first night, it obtained a run. This information, it is but just to say, is derived from Mr. E. L. Blanchard, the dramatist and indefatigable chronicler of things theatrical. As now reshaping the story is highly interesting and crowded with incident. In favour of its prison scenes little can be said, except that the pathos, though obtained by cheap means and at the cost of no little sacrifice of probability, is genuine. The Australian scenes are excellent, however, and the entire piece is full of vitality. It was acted on Saturday much too loudly. Mr. Warner, who resumed the character of Tom Robinson, which he played a few years ago at the Adelphi, was not, perhaps, more demonstrative than usual. Mr. Clynds, however, as Isaac Levy, Mr. Arther Lyle as George Fielding, and Mr. Howard Russell as Meadows seemed engaged in a competition as to which could be heard furthest. Mr. Calhaem repeated his clever and whimsical performance of Jacky, the Australian savage, and Miss Isabel Bateman played the sympathetic character of Susan Merton. 'It is Never too Late to Mend' is well mounted.

When all allowance is made for the kind of illusion that attends the performances of a score years ago, the cast with which 'Arrah na Pogue' is given at the Adelphi cannot be held equal to that assigned it at its first production, March 22nd, 1865, at the Princess's. Miss Mary Rorke is a worthy successor to Mrs. Boucicault as the heroine, and Mr. J. D. Beveridge comes little, if at all, behind John Brougham as Colonel O'Grady. Mr. Charles Sullivan, however, though he has some unction and is, on the whole, a good stage Irishman, lacks as Shaun the Post the humour and tenderness of Mr. Boucicault; and Mr. Robert Pateman fails to charge Michael Feeny with the intensity almost tragic assigned the rôle by Mr. Dominick Murray. In place of the deadly hate and the unscrupulous greed and cowardice of Mr. Murray, Mr. Pateman exhibits a species of Quilp-like malignity the effect of which is impressive, though the being presented is scarcely human. Mr. Glenney, Mr. Crauford, and Miss C. Graham are acceptable in other parts. In the general performance signs of the improvement which has come over the stage are perceptible. The representation is rough, but vigorous, and the supernumeraries act with an intention and a zeal contrasting strongly with the perfunctoriness previously exhibited. 'Arrah na Pogue' is well mounted. Its performance was received with enthusiasm.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. WALTER GOODMAN has painted a portrait of Mrs. Keeley, the veteran actress, now in her eightieth year. It is the first of the kind for which the actress has sat.

THE Gaiety Theatre will reopen on Monday under Mr. Hollingshead's management with a programme of comedy and burlesque. 'The Vicar of Wideawakefield' is the title assigned the parody of 'Olivia' which is then to be produced.

'THROUGH THE FURNACE,' a four-act drama of Mr. W. Howell Poole, produced on Wednesday afternoon at the Olympic Theatre, is a fair specimen of a transpontine melodrama. The author was heavily handicapped in having to supply scenes for actors incapable of dealing with them. Miss Alice Raynor played the heroine with great power, but with exaggerated emphasis.

MR. LIONEL BROUGH and Mr. W. Edouin will open in partnership the Novelty Theatre in September next. A burlesque by Mr. Paulton is promised.

THE Lyceum closed on Thursday night with a performance for the benefit of Miss Ellen Terry. It will reopen on the 5th of September with 'Olivia.'

MR. CHARLES WARNER will shortly join the Olympic Theatre.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE began on Monday at Manchester a country tour, in the course of which she will visit Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Liverpool, and other towns, playing *Fédora*, and *Peg Woffington* in 'Masks and Faces.'

MISCELLANEA

Arthur Brooke.—My attention has been called to some correspondence in the *Athenæum*, asking, Who was "Arthur Brooke"? "Arthur Brooke" was my father, John Chalk Claris, who for forty years conducted the *Kent Herald*. At his death, in 1866, the *Herald* went into other hands, but four years ago the property was in the market, and I ultimately became the purchaser. My mother is still alive, and no doubt could give much information *re* Shelley if required, or I should be pleased to correspond with your inquirer.
HERBERT S. CLARIS.

Queyntée.—I notice the word *queyntée* or *queyntly* is queried from that semi-professional journal the *Genealogist*. May I be permitted to suggest that in modern English it might read as *quintaid* or *quintiad*, meaning, as I should suggest, gyronny of five? This would produce a shield parted in fifths and counterchanged, where two tinctures thus alternate in sections drawn from a central point. *Quintée* is obviously formed like *semée*, and the effect would be bizarre.
A. HALL.

In the *Athenæum*, July 18th, p. 79, in a notice of Mr. Selby's *Genealogist*, reference is made to a Norman-French word *queyntée*, used in heraldry. Its meaning is not known. It occurs, Gules, *queyntée* de la mermoude; in another case, *Queynt d'argent frettés de ses armes d'ermina*. Perhaps it is from the Latin *cuneus*, a wedge, &c. *Cuneus* has five or six meanings, one of which is a triangular figure in pavements for ornament. To be *queynted* means having triangular bits of silver or white metal or pieces of fur of a colour different from the ground. Outsiders say that the slang words in which heraldry revels are used only for the purpose of aggravating the gentle reader. The slang of heraldry has surpassed itself in *queyntée*. I never heard of the word before to-day.

THOMAS STRATTON, M.D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. R.—H. B. T.—J. W. M.—received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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